The Times-Democrat.

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GAVE UP THE LEONIST.

Rebel Officer Captured by the Nicaraguans.

WAS FOUND ON A STEAMER.

The Captain at First Refused to Give the Prisoner Up, but the Guns of the Fort at Last Compelled Him to Yield.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, May 1.—A rebel officer, Felix Quinonez of Leon, took the Pacific Mail steamer Costa Rica at San Jose de Guatemala and arrived at San Juan, Nicaragua, Wednesday.

The government of Nicaragua demanded of the captain of the steamer that he should deliver the rebel captain, but he refused and the government prepared its guns to bombard the vessel.

The United States minister, Mr Lewis Baker, was called on in regard to the matter, and he advised that the arrest of the rebel should be made in legal form.

Finally Captain Dow of the Costa Rica gave up Quinonez, and thus avoided great damage or the loss of his vessel and the sacrifice of lives. The rebel is now in prison, but his life will be saved.

EARL GRAY

Has Arrived at Buluwayo With a Very Strong Escort.

BULUWAYO, Matabeleland, May 1.—Earl Gray, co-administrator with Mr Cecil Rhodes of the territory of the British Chartered South Africa company, has arrived here with a strong escort.

The recent actions with the insurgent Matabeles have resulted in inflicting such severe loss upon them that Buluwayo is looked upon as being practically relieved, and it is no longer likely that the natives will attack the town in force, though they still number 15,000 armed men in this vicinity.

The Matabele deserter who reached here stated that acute dissention prevails among the Matabeles, and that the rest of the tribe threatens to wipe out the Sekuta, Imbezu and Ingobo regiments. In addition, the Imbezus are now atoning their "god" for not having fulfilled his promise to turn the bullets of the whites into water.

Second Day's Session.

PORTSMOUTH, O., May 1.—The second day's session of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the Presbyterian church for the Philadelphia district developed marked increase of interest in missionary work. Robert E Speer, secretary of the board of foreign missions, and Mrs. M E Caldwell of South America addressed the assembly. The re-election of the present officers was recommended. An invitation was extended to the society to hold the next meeting at Altoona Pa. The session closes this evening.

Minister Willis Ill.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—Albert S Willis United States minister to Hawaii is seriously ill at a local hotel. After his arrival from Honolulu a week ago he was too poorly to continue on his journey without a rest. In a day or two his physicians found that Minister Willis was stricken with pneumonia and for several days his condition has been considered precarious.

Strong and Herbert Fanquetted.

CLEVELAND, May 1.—At the annual banquet of the chamber of commerce at the Hollenden hotel, Secretary of the Navy Herbert and Mayor W L Strong of New York were the guests of honor. Secretary Herbert responded to the toast, 'Our Country, Its Achievements and Its Perils.' Mayor Strong spoke of 'The Business Management of a Great City.'

THE SECRET IS OUT

The Jameson Raid Was Well Planned by Cecil Rhodes.

PRETORIA, Transvaal, May 1.—The text of the telegrams produced in court at the trial of the reformers was published here. The following are a few specimens.

Chartered company to Rhodes:

Cecil Rhodes says send documents here that British South Africa company's attorneys may satisfy themselves after which we can draw for amount.

Colonel Rhodes to Bolby White:

Inform Jameson—don't send any more heroes before January. No more room for them. Best query.

Rhodes to Lionel Phillips:

Hammond wires company flotation must await my arrival. Can not come at present owing health. Wire where is hitch. Urge immediate flotation.

Colonel Rhodes to Chartered company:

Informed Rhodes stated chairman won't leave unless special letter inviting him. Definite assurance been given by all of us that on day flotation you and he will leave. Must be no departure from, fears as many subscribers agreed take shares on this assurance. If letter necessary can still be sent. But it was agreed documents left with Stephens were sufficient and that you are responsible for chairman's departure. Very important put this right. Reply to Lionel Phillips.

Harris to Colonel Rhodes:

Best has telegraphed Lionel Phillips to urge start flotation new company. Wire reply when you can float.

Harris to Jameson:

Company will be floated next Saturday, 12 o'clock, night. They very anxious you must not start before 9 o'clock and secure telegraph office silence. We suspect Transvaal getting aware slightly.

Harrison to Jameson:

You must not move before Saturday night. We are freely confident this will take place Saturday night.

Hammond to Cecil Rhodes:

Cannot arrange respective interests without delay. Flotation must be delayed until his arrival. How soon can he come?

Then follow several telegrams from Colonel Rhodes, Hammond and others, dated Dec. 26, and later, saying that it was absolutely necessary to postpone the "flotation," as "we can have not fiasco." Another dispatch reads:

Hammond to Hamilton Hare Chartered company.

How about use your printing press? Are ready start printing.

Jameson to S. A. Jameson:

Bechuanaland police already gone forward. Guarantee already given. Therefore let W H Hammond telegraph instantly all right.

More Damaging Evidence.

PRETORIA, Transvaal, May 1.—The government has found among the papers of Lionel Phillips, president of the Johannesburg chamber of mines, a letter bearing date of July 1, 1894, to a London financier, proving that during a visit to Johannesburg Sir Henry Brougham Loch, the then governor and high commissioner of Cape Colony, asked Mr. Phillips whether Johannesburg could not hold out for six months, and what arms she possessed, and that he offered to spin out the Swaziland convention negotiations for six months to enable Johannesburg to prepare, and then to bring troops for the invasion of the Transvaal.

A Personal Appeal.

PRETORIA, Transvaal, May 1.—President Kruger has received a personal cable from President Cleveland begging that the utmost clemency be extended to John Hays Hammond.

HOW'S YOUR TYPEWRITER

Remington Company Granted a Sweeping Patent.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The Remington Standard typewriter people are the owners of a patent, recently issued, which broadly covers the idea of automatically moving the inking ribbon in two directions relatively to the printing point, known as the "compound or duplex feed"—a great feature with all of the recent ribbon machines. It also covers broadly the type up picture whereby the printing is exposed, which is also used in many machines.

This patent comes as a great surprise to many typewriter manufacturers. It has been before the patent office 15 years, has been the subject of much litigation, but was finally issued to the Remington people who intend, it is understood to vigorously prosecute all infringers.

New Steamship Line.

TACOMA, May 1.—Japanese Consul Saito has received notice that a company of capitalists have applied to the Japanese government for permission to establish a steamship line between Japan and New York city. The consul says that the new line has no connection with the Nippon Yuzan Kisha the line which will operate a line of ships between Japan and some port of the North Pacific coast within the next year or so.

College Fraternity Meets.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 1.—The national convention of Alpha Delta Phi college fraternity held a session here. It was largely social in character. Representatives were present from each of the 22 college chapters, and the business sessions of the fraternity were largely attended. Adjournment was taken to Detroit where sessions will be held at the Russell house, closing with a banquet.

Saw Manufacturer Found Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—Hamilton Disston the well known saw manufacturer, was found dead in bed at his home in this city. Mr Disston was a leader of the Republican party in this city and had figured largely in politics. He was recently chosen a delegate from the second congressional district to the St Louis convention.

Attacked by a Furious Dog.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., May 1.—Mrs Watson an aged widow of Industry, was attacked by a ferocious dog which had gained access to her cellar. The brute tore the flesh from her arms and other parts of her body and then escaped. The woman's condition is critical.

Slander Case Settled.

LONDON, May 1.—The appeal made by Dr M Playfair against the judgment of $60,000 damages awarded to Mrs Kitson for slander and defamation of character has been withdrawn. The terms of the settlement arrived at are not stated.

Tried to Kill His Brother.

JACKSON, O., May 1.—Harmon Geile is under arrest charged with attempting to kill his brother, William Geile, justice of the peace.

Increasing Its Mileage.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The Adams Express company has contracted to occupy the lines of the Iowa Central railroad, beginning June 1 next. The lines are now operated by the United States Express company, and are between 500 and 600 miles in length.

Can't Govern Without the Senate.

PARIS, May 1.—At the opening of the chamber of deputies M Meline, the new premier, read a statement in which the government recognized the preponderance of the chamber of deputies, but affirms that it is impossible to govern without the senate.

Shortening the Hours.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., May 1.—At the regular meeting of council, the first since the new body was installed, an ordinance was introduced providing that saloons close at 9 o'clock p m instead of 11 o'clock, as at present.

Fire at Fremont.

FREMONT, O., May 1.—Fire destroyed the plant of the Grundy Printing company and the Gambel's upholstering establishment. Incendiarism.

Jerked Into Eternity.

CARROLLTON, Mo., May 1.—Bill Taylor was hanged at the jail here.

WILL LOSE HIS HEAD.

Raol Trembly Is Again Convicted of Murder.

GUILLOTINE WILL GET HIM.

Cut His Victim Into Pieces and Salted Them Down In a Barrel, but the Sleuths Soon Had Him Safely Landed In Jail.

DUBOIS, France, May 1.—Raol Trembly, who was convicted of the murder of Francois Farbos and sentenced to be guillotined, but was granted a new trial, has again been convicted of the crime and condemned to death.

Trembly induced Farbos to go from France to Buenos Ayres, and after his arrival there murdered and robbed him. The body was decapitated and cut into 12 pieces which were salted in a barrel.

Trembly then fled to France, but the authorities of Buenos Ayres had in the meantime discovered the murder and cabled for his arrest, and he was taken into custody at Dunkirk, May 28, 1894. He having murdered a French citizen his trial took place in France.

A SLICE OF CLEVELAND, O.

New Jersey Heirs Think the Property Belongs to Them.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., May 1.—Heirs to the property of Butler Case, who came from Germany nearly 80 years ago and subsequently settled in Cleveland, are making strenuous efforts to gain possession of his estate.

Case died in possession of nearly 50 acres of land within the city limits of Cleveland, which is valued at $14,000,000. After the death of Case the city of Cleveland sprang into existence, and his heirs discovered that a great part of the city was built on land that they claimed rightfully belonged to them but so far they have been unable to establish their right to it.

Now, after another lapse of several years, additional facts have been brought out and a fund is being raised to make vigorous efforts to gain control of the estate.

Calling In the Gold.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The treasury department has issued a call on the government depository banks for 45 per cent of the original amount of government money deposited with them on bond account. The payments are to be made at the convenience of the banks. The call is graduated. The total amount of money involved is about $3,000,000. This will leave the depository banks with about $9,000,000 of government money on bond account.

Oil In Kentucky.

MOUNT STERLING, Ky., May 1.—An oil well, with an immense outpour, was discovered here on a place owned by Jerry Ryan. When the oil was discovered the well was pumped out and cleaned and before several prominent citizens again filled. Excitement is high, and business men believe the county has oil in vast quantities.

Actress Married.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—Helen Dauvray, who is known in the theatrical world as Little Nell, was married to Lieutenant Albert G Winterhalter of the cruiser Bennington. Miss Dauvray was formerly the wife of John M Ward, the New York baseball player, from who she secured a divorce a few months ago.

Rev. Brown Resigns.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—Rev O C Brown is no longer pastor of the First Congregational church. At one of the stormiest and most sensational meetings of his congregation he resigned, and by this unexpected action destroyed the plans his opponents had been making for several weeks.

Scioto River Rising.

MARION, O., May 1.—As a result of the recent heavy storm the Scioto river was raised out of its banks, and the water has done much damage, especially in the southern part of the county, but no one was injured. The water raised at the rate of two feet per hour.

Left the Trust.

STEUBENVILLE, O., May 1.—At a meeting held at Toronto all the sewer pipe factories withdrew from the Central Sewer Pipe trust, except the Ohio Valley of Toronto and Freeman's of Freeman. The trust is not to be dissolved until its business is settled up.

Captain Lothaire Acquitted.

BRUSSELS, May 1.—Captain Lothaire, the Belgian officer who has been on trial for the alleged illegal hanging in the Congo Free State of Stokes, the wealthy English trader who is said to have sold arms and ammunition to the natives, has been acquitted.

Are There Are Any Left?

NEW YORK, May 1.—The Anchor line steamer Belgravia arrived from Catania, Palermo and Naples bringing 1,548 Italian immigrants. This is the largest number of passengers arriving by any one steamer this season.

Stockholders Not Satisfied.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 1.—There is great dissatisfaction among the stockholders of the Ohio Steel company at the prospective closing of the plant as a result of the steel pool's influence.

To Purchase Lincoln's Birthplace.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—A bill to provide for the purchase of the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln in Kentucky was introduced by Representative Lewis of that state.

Result of Jealousy.

HENSHAW, Ky., May 1.—Robert Ward fatally shot his wife and then suicided by shooting himself. Mrs. Ward was attractive and only 25 years old. Ward was 40 years old and very jealous. On account of his jealousies he wanted his wife to move to Sturgiss. When she refused to consent to moving he drew his pistol and shot her and then himself.

Was the Mascot Lost?

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The steamer Mascot, which sailed from Baltimore on Nov 27, and is said to have been a Cuban filibuster, is believed to have been lost with all on board. Nothing has been heard of the vessel since she left Baltimore, but one of her lifeboats was picked up by a merchant vessel off the Bahama islands.

Sons of the Revolution.

RICHMOND, May 1.—About 100 delegates attended the annual congress of the national society Sons of the American Revolution, over which General Horace Porter of New York presided. Bishop Charles Edward Cheney of Chicago opened the proceedings with prayer.

Killed on a Crossing.

COLUMBIANA, O., May 1.—John Halverstadt, who conducts the South Side dairy and delivers milk in this city, was struck by an eastbound fast line and instantly killed at the Main street crossing of the Fort Wayne tracks.

Door and Window

Screens at Hauenstein & Co's.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

COURT HOUSE NEWS

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Delilah Taflinger to Henry F. Whitney, inlot 2755 in Ashton's subdivision to Lima, $850.

Harvey K. Eaton to Bertha T. Woods; inlot 376 in Eaton's addition to Bluffton, $125.

Cicero D Whirl and wife to William H Whirl, 50 acres in Spencer township, $1.

David Lugibill and wife to John Biggenbach and David Biggenbach; 38 acres in Richladd township, $1,700.

T K. Jacobs to Geo. Meek lot adjoining lot 4098 in Jacobs' fourth addition to Lima, $50.

Maurice and Mary Foley to Mary Agnes Barger, part of inlot 2340 in Watt's addition to Lima, $250.

A. M. Underwood to Mary Shade, lot 31 in Westminster, $75.

S. B. Meeks to Nancy J. Underwood; lot 31 in Westminster, $200.

Thomas F. Wetherill to Joseph M. King, inlot 2018 in Morris' second addition to Lima, $1,000.

Geo. T. Boop and Rachel Boop to Elmer Barth; part of inlots 1875, 1877 and 1876 in Irwin Place's addition to Lima, $1,000.

Charles E. Cone to Malinda Hadsell, part inlot 854 in McCullough's second addition to Lima, $1,000.

Nancy J. Underwood and husband to Samuel B. Meeks inlot 31 in Westminster, $280.

Oniska H Reichelderfer and A O Reichelderfer to Nathan L. Michael; part of inlot 1504, $1.

Nathan L Michael and wife to Oniska Reichelderfer, part of lot 1504, $1.

Money to Loan

On household goods and other personal property without removal. Easy terms.

P. W. RAUCH, Agent,
3-3t * 202½ N. Main St.

About 70 Men's

All Wool Suits!

In Light Colors and Mixtures, this Season's Make, Broken Lots and Broken Sizes, will go at

$4.75, $6.50 AND $8.00!

You will find them at our

BARGAIN TABLE

If your fit is among them, there is money in your pocket.

SIMILAR REDUCTIONS THROUGH OUR ENTIRE STOCK!

Pants go at 75c, 99c, $1.13, $1.48 per pair. Better grades equally low.

LOEWENSTEIN BROS.,

Clothiers and Furnishers,

28 and 30 Union Block. - - - Public Square.

SOMETHING TO INTEREST EVERYBODY.

Hot Weather Footwear

AT PRICES THAT SELL THEM.

Finest Stock of Ladies' Oxfords ever shown in Lima.

Unequaled in Extent, Style and Price.

Light, medium or dark shades of Tans. Needle or Narrow square toe. Side lace, front lace or button. All widths, all sizes, at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00. Men's Tan Shoes $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 and $4.00 a pair. Boy's, Misses' and Children's Tan Shoes at prices far below those of any other dealer. Any thing you want in shoes you will find at

GOODING'S,

230 NORTH MAIN STREET

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

USE THE RIGHT HAND

A PREFERENCE THAT IS SHOWN IN NEARLY EVERYTHING WE DO.

In Mechanics, at Table and In Games It Is the Rule—The Buttons on Our Clothing—Customs That Recognize the Superiority of the Right.

The other day, on offering to shake hands with a self possessed "young gentleman," I received from him the left hand for salutation, and his reverend parent instantly remarked, "That is the wrong hand." Before I had well gotten out of my mind the thoughts stirred up by this expression, I saw a carpenter driving nails with his left hand in the most easy going fashion. There are left handed players in the baseball field, in the cricket field and in the tennis court, and it is curious to note the changes made in the disposition of the "field" in the first two cases and the evident discomfort of the other players in the third case. We may even see left handed gunners in the sporting clubs, but the bystanders instinctively draw back when one appears on the line, as if they were afraid that the weapon held in the left hand might shoot round the corner.

These things, and many others of like kind, are considered abnormalities, for men and women are supposed to be normally right handed and not left handed. There are, however, some marked inconsistencies, as, for instance, that we must hold our knife in the right hand and not eat with it, but with the fork held in our left, while a spoon must be held in the right hand, and the soup conveyed to the mouth by that, for every eye at the table would be turned on a person who ventured to use the spoon in the left hand.

The results of the prevalent right handedness of man are shown in many curious ways. If we look at dress, we find that a man's buttonholes are on the left, while the buttons are on the right. "A man in buttoning grasps the button in his right hand, pushes it through with his right thumb, holds the buttonhole open with the left and pulls all straight with his right forefinger. Reverse the side and both hands at once seem equally helpless." Not very long ago the buttonholes and buttons of women's dress were on opposite sides to those of men. It may be so to a large extent even now, but I am told on very good authority that with the introduction of tailor made dresses the old rule is going out of vogue. If so, this last badge of masculine superiority is doomed, and the future man will have but little difficulty in donning the coat of the new woman. A man generally carries his loose cash in his right hand pocket in order that he may reach it with ease. His pocket handkerchief is placed in the right pocket of his "sack" coat if low down, in the left breast pocket if higher up for a similar reason. His railway ticket and nickels for car fare occupy a middle position on the right hand side, in order that they may be "handy." A soldier wears his sword on the left for convenience; the driver holds his reins in the left hand, while the right carries the whip as his weapon of offense.

The right hand is the seat of honor at banquets and ceremonies, and the phrase has come into use for the post of dignity in matters both sacred and secular. We hold out the right hand of fellowship, not so much perhaps from any sense of its superiority as because in days gone by it was found that if it was extended in greeting it could not be used to grasp the sword and thus give an unforeseen blow.

In the way of tools, screws are made to be turned by the right hand, and that useful article at picnics—a corkscrew—is fitted for dextral and not sinistral use. Clocks and watches run round from left to right, as the sun appears to do, although the earth, whose time they are keeping, is so perverse as to move from right to left.

In walking down the street we keep to the right hand, and that is the rule of the road in driving, as well as the way in which trains move along the track.

When we come to augury, matters become mixed up. The Romans held that a lightning flash from left to right was propitious, while one from right to left was unfavorable. It may have been because, as the lightning was supposed to be hurled by Jove, from left to right would be the way in which it would be seen if the Deity had his face toward the suppliant, but if Jove turned his back on the watchers the lightning hurled by his right hand would move from right to left.

But why is there this difference in our hands at all? The truth is, our bodies are one sided. The heart is, after all, a very important item in a man. An injury to it is fatal. Hence even savage man found out that he had to defend it and devised the plan of covering the region of his body where it is located with a shield. Blows, therefore, were struck by the right arm, and soon right showed might. With frequent use in this way followed adaptability in other ways, and as each generation of the imitative genius followed not its own bent, but the practices of its predecessors, right handedness became the mark of the individuals, and, although there might be less necessity for striking blows with each generation, the right hand did not "forget its cunning." Civilization has adopted the principle as a law of polite society, and therefore to be right handed is right, to be left handed is wrong. I must cut my food, write my letters, greet my friends and do a thousand other things with my right hand. In the main, I must tell the truth, for that is right; but, according to a certain phrase of the code, I may tell [illegible] truth if I qualify it by the phrase [illegible] the left."
—Philadelphia Press.

Suggesting a Remedy.

New Woman—Husband, I need a change. The doctor said my life is too monotonous. I need excitement.

Husband—Try staying at home.—London Tit-Bits.

Easy to Take
Easy to Operate

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

POOR PRINCESS LOUISE.

Although Possessing Over Forty Pairs of Shoes She Couldn't Wear One.

Of all Queen Victoria's daughters there is not one who is more fastidious in her dress than is Princess Louise, marchioness of Lorne, who celebrated her silver wedding the other day. She is especially particular on the subject of her shoes, being the only one of the British princesses to possess a pretty foot. The other day the princess had donned a toilet in order to attend some species of state function, but at the last moment was dismayed to find that the shoes which she considered to be an indispensable adjunct to the dress were not ready and had not been sent home to Kensington palace.

Her husband, the marquis, appeared upon the scene just at this moment, and, seeing the disconsolate look on his wife's face, suggested that she should make the best of a bad job and wear some other pair of shoes. Acting on this suggestion, her maids brought out one pair of shoes after another for the approval of their royal mistress until there were no less than 44 pairs of boots and shoes of various descriptions set out in rows around her. Still the princess was not satisfied, and in her annoyance she exclaimed, "A queen's daughter, and not a pair of shoes to wear!"

The humor of the situation struck the marquis, who, stupid as he is in other respects, is very clever and quick with pencil and brush. He drew a rapid sketch of the princess sitting, unhappy and forlorn, surrounded by a serried army of failures in leather and silk and wrote underneath, "A queen's daughter, and not a shoe to wear!" This picture by some means or other—probably through one of the servants—got into the hands of one of the weekly newspapers in London, which has reproduced it, much to the amusement of her majesty's lieges.—Marquise de Fontenoy in Chicago Record.

An Easy Remedy.

"Oh, dear!" sighed Mrs. Cumso as she tossed about in bed. "I'm suffering dreadfully from insomnia."

"Go to sleep and you'll be all right," growled Mr. Cumso as he rolled over and began to snore again.—London Answers.

Happy are those that knowing in their birth they are subject to uncertain changes are still prepared and armed for either fortune. A rare principle and with much labor learned in wisdom's school.—Massinger.

For every quarter in a man's pocket there are a dozen uses; and to use each one in such a way as to derive the greatest benefit is a question every one must solve for himself. We believe, however, that no better use could be made of one of these quarters than to exchange it for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, a medicine that every family should be provided with. For sale by Melville Bros., old postoffice corner, and C. W. Heister, 58 Public Square.

CLEVELAND AS JUDGE.

He Is Now Arbitrating Italy's Claim Against Colombia.

President Cleveland is now engaged in the arbitration of the claim of Italy against Colombia, all the papers in the dispute having finally been presented in accordance with the convention between the disputants.

The case involves damages amounting to nearly $1,500,000 on account of the persecution of Erneste Cerruti, a wealthy merchant and Italian consular representative, during a revolution in Colombia about ten years ago.

After vainly endeavoring to secure reparation Italy broke off diplomatic relations with the South American state and sent a warship to rescue Cerruti and his family from the country.

Through a protocol arranged by the Colombian and Italian ministers at Paris in 1886 Colombia agreed to return all Cerruti's property, and the question of his neutrality was referred to the government of Spain, which in 1888 decided that Cerruti had not violated neutrality and had not lost the rights and privileges of a neutral foreigner, and was entitled to indemnity for the injuries sustained.

For the next five years negotiations continued between Italy and Colombia, finally resulting in the agreement of Aug. 18, 1894, to leave the matter to the arbitral decision of President Cleveland. This agreement was reached only after Cerruti had declined Colombia's offer to settle for 1,000,000 francs gold.
—New York Recorder.

Perfect Wisdom

Would give us perfect health. Because men and women are not perfectly wise, they must take medicines to keep themselves perfectly healthy. Pure, rich blood is the basis of good health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier. It gives good health because it builds upon the true foundation—pure blood.

Hood's Pills are perfectly vegetable, perfectly harmless, always reliable and beneficial.

MAURICE HEALY.

A Funny Incident In Which He Figured In an Irish Court.

Tim Healy, the Irish M. P., has a brother who is a very clever barrister. He has written a book on the revision of the voting lists which is the standard authority with English jurists. In connection with that book a funny incident transpired in one of the courts at Belfast.

The home rulers of that city had wired to the London headquarters for an able lawyer to fight their battle, as they considered the local talent rather light for such a heavy legal contest. They received a reply granting their request.

The court opened, and the barrister for the Unionist party, a clever lawyer named Young, began an able and exhaustive argument why the names of certain individuals should not be retained on the list. The home rulers were wringing their hands in despair, for the man from London had not appeared—at least no one had seen him.

As Young continued, rendering quotation after quotation in support of his assertions, the poor Nationalists became frantic. Suddenly there was a lull in the proceedings. A modest looking young man had arisen to his feet to ask a question. Nobody knew him.

"My lord, th—th—a—I would like th—th"—

A roar of laughter resounded through the courtroom, and even the judge smiled. The crier shouted for silence, but the stuttering of the young man was so funny that it was some time ere it could be secured. Once more the stutterer tried.

"My lord, just one question. From what b-b-book does the l-l-learned gentleman quote?"

Mr. Young at once replied, "Healy's book on revision."

"I'm Healy," said the gentleman with the defect in speech.

The judge saluted him courteously, the opposing lawyer shook hands with him, and the Nationalist policy, which had been outlined as defensive, became aggressive in the hands of Maurice Healy, whose stuttering had caused such merriment, with the result that the only home ruler who ever sat for the city of Belfast, or probably ever will, was returned at the following election—Thomas Sexton.—New York Herald.

HE DROPPED.

A Bad Tempered Young Man Gets a Lesson In Politeness.

A young fellow with bulging eyes, bloodshot and heavy from loss of sleep, swung on to the rear end of a south bound Clark street cable car. It was early and the car was filled with young women going to their work. The young fellow held between his thick, feverish lips a long, dark brown cigarette, and he smoked at it nervously.

The conductor, a little pink cheeked Irishman, reminded his passenger that smoking was not allowed on the rear platform.

"Oh, that's all right," said the young man and continued to smoke.

"No, it's not all right," replied the conductor, "and you will have to go forward, stop smoking here or get off."

The young man looked down at the little conductor a moment, shrugged his shoulders and started forward. As he passed through the car he pulled away at his cigarette, and by the time he reached the front door the car was full of smoke and many of the young women were coughing. Disregarding their indignant looks, he turned as he reached the door, blew a mouthful of smoke into the car, and with a contemptuous sneer went outside.

The little Irish conductor had been watching him. He followed, and going close to him said:

"If you ever do such a thing in my car again, I'll punch your head off."

Although the young man was almost twice as big as the conductor, he made no reply, but tossed his cigarette away, and his big red ears began to grow white.

The conductor left him, but just then a young man who had been watching the proceedings with animated interest came out and tapping the smoker on the shoulder said:

"I think you had better drop off here."

The young fellow passed his tongue over his parched lips, gave a startled glance into the car and dropped.—Chicago Tribune.

Here's a Bit of Pleasant Reading.

The so called "expulsion" of Lord Dunraven from the New York Yacht club reflects very little credit upon the members of that impotent and unsportsmanlike body. It is difficult to speak calmly of the puerile spite shown by these 39 Yankee yachtsmen in going through the farce of "expelling" a member who had already signified his intention of severing his connection with the club, and who, heaven knows, had little enough reason for wishing to remain in it. By their shameless eagerness to put an insult upon an honorable if mistaken English gentleman, the members of the New York Yacht club have forfeited even such modified respect as we in this country have hitherto had for them. They have made it utterly impossible for any self respecting Englishman ever again to challenge for the America's cup. I can hardly suppose, however, that that fact will cause them any regret, for they have all along displayed a determination to retain the trophy by hook or by crook.—London Figaro.

A Bag of Money.

A strange story of money recovered comes from Liverpool. A chimney sweep in cleaning an oven flue found £40 in coin in a bag. On telling the lady of the house she burst into tears and fainted. She had put the money there herself years ago, and having forgotten the fact had accused her son, who was rather wild, of stealing it, with the result that he had left the house in indignation and had never returned.

SWINDLED RICH MEN.

HOW PAPER COLLAR JOE RELIEVED W H VANDERBILT OF $40,000.

Sold Him a Spurious Bouguereau—He Also Bunkoed Collis P. Huntington In Like Manner—Lately Underwent the Degradation of Arrest For His Proclivities.

The arrest of the notorious Paper Collar Joe in New York for being concerned in a bunko game of which Joel Hanford, a citizen of Ithaca, was the victim has reminded a number of St. Paul people of the days when Joe lived there. He was then known as Joseph Kray, a name he has since been known by both here and abroad, and in 1890 he kept a saloon on Third street, near Jackson street, St. Paul. The place was the resort of fashionables, and Kray was one of the best dressed men in town. The fact that he had a passion for fine paintings and was a collector on a large scale may account for his being on such good terms with men who, had they known him as Paper Collar Joe, would speedily have cut his acquaintance. All the time he was in St. Paul, however, Chief of Police O'Connor knew him, and it was only on the condition that he wouldn't work a swindle of any kind while he was in that city that he was permitted to run his saloon unmolested. Kray was true to his word while in St. Paul, and it was not until he gave up his saloon and went abroad that his history came out.

Kray, or Bond, as he was known in New York, made a specialty of dealing in spurious oil paintings. He knew the whereabouts of the famous paintings and who the owners were and what history each great painting had. This knowledge made him a plausible talker on matters pertaining to art. That he swindled many persons by means of copies of famous paintings which he passed off for originals is well known, but that he numbered among his victims two such art collectors as the late William H. Vanderbilt and Collis P. Huntington is not generally known. It is true that he swindled both of these men, and there is a record of the swindles at police headquarters in New York. Captain O'Brien of the detective bureau told the story the other night.

Twelve years ago Kray was conducting the bogus painting swindle on a large scale. His victims were nearly all Americans, but he did not seek them in this country. Instead he spent his time in the art markets of Paris. There he sought the acquaintance of rich tourists and found out their weak spots. It was easy enough to secure introductions. In the Parisian art market Kray was known as an American millionaire in search of rare paintings, and no one who ever [illegible] with him doubted his knowledge of things artistic. It was in Paris that Kray met Mr. Vanderbilt, who was there ransacking foreign art markets for gems for his Fifth avenue mansion. Kray was properly introduced and made a good impression on Mr. Vanderbilt. His great acquaintance among foreign dealers and collectors served Mr. Vanderbilt in good stead, and when Kray said that he knew of the whereabouts of several fine old paintings that might be purchased at a moderate figure Mr. Vanderbilt commissioned him to go ahead and buy them. Kray secured from a dealer several very fine paintings at a very low price.

He sent them to Mr. Vanderbilt's hotel, and Mr. Vanderbilt was delighted with them. He wanted to engage Kray to travel with him and help him select pictures from then on. But Kray said no, he couldn't spare the time, because he was negotiating for a famous Bouguereau which was then in the collection of a Russian prince, and which he understood would be sold if a proper price was offered for it. Many collectors were after it, said Kray, and he was afraid to leave Paris for fear the chance of getting it would slip through his fingers. The picture was even then in Paris, and Kray said he had an advantage over other collectors because he knew just where it was. His only fear was that he hadn't enough money on hand to purchase it, for the transaction would have to be strictly for cash.

The game worked beautifully. Mr. Vanderbilt wanted the picture. He offered to pay any price asked and give Kray a liberal commission for negotiating the purchase. Kray declined the offer at first. He would never give up his hopes of obtaining the masterpiece, he said. Gradually, however, he let Mr. Vanderbilt talk him into giving it up, and one day he went to Mr. Vanderbilt and then, as the story goes, told him that he could get the picture for $40,000. Mr. Vanderbilt snapped at it, and the sale was consummated. The picture that Mr. Vanderbilt got was a magnificent reproduction of the original painting, and Kray had paid an artist $500 to make it. That was the exact amount he got as commission from Mr. Vanderbilt, so he cleared $40,000 on the deal.

Mr. Vanderbilt shipped the picture home, and for two years it was supposed to be an original Bouguereau. The swindle was finally discovered, but Kray was not arrested.

Mr. Vanderbilt introduced Kray to Mr. Huntington, and in almost similar fashion Kray worked off a copy of a masterpiece on Mr. Huntington, receiving for it $17,000. This fraud was discovered at about the same time that the Vanderbilt painting was found out to be a copy, and Kray, while he was in no danger of prosecution, withdrew from sight for a time.

Kray is free now, having been dismissed from custody on the charge of swindling Mr. Hanford. He may be seen on upper Broadway any afternoon, looking fat and healthy, although he is said to have spent all the money he has made in swindling operations.—New York Sun.

W. R. ROBERTS who is widely and favorably known in banking and business circles of Omaha Neb. writes on March 7th 1896: "I have been troubled with **NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA**, cold feet and hands and lack of circulation loss of flesh, etc. I commenced taking Dr. Kay's Renovator Jan'y 15th 1896 and I continued to improve from the third day, and have found this medicine most pleasant, no griping, no sickness at the stomach; but a complete Renovator, and I voluntarily, without the Doctors request, recommend this to any one afflicted with indigestion and nervousness which follows. I now eat well, sleep well, and have gained about twenty five pounds in weight, am free from cold feet or hands, circulation good and I feel better than for many years and I attribute this to Dr. Kay's Renovator. One 25ct box will convince any one that it surpasses the whole train of pills and cathartics usually taken. I now only take one little tablet when I over load my stomach and it will relieve me at once." **AT THIS TIME OF YEAR** it is invaluable as it renovates and invigorates the whole system and purifies and enriches the blood giving new life and vigor to the whole body, curing spring fever, dyspepsia, constipation, liver and kidney diseases and all nervous and blood diseases headache, biliousness etc. It is the best nerve tonic known for worn out business men. **It has 2 to 4 times as many doses as liquid medicines selling for the same price.** Sold by druggists or sent by mail, for 25cts and $1. Send for free sample and booklet; it has many valuable receipts, gives symptoms and treatment for nearly all diseases and many say it is worth $5 if they could not get another. Address Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., (Western Office) 620 So. 16th Street, Omaha, Neb.

150 DOSES $1.00 **Dr. Kay's Renovator** FOR DYSPEPSIA CONSTIPATION LIVER & KIDNEYS **SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.**

Sold by the Harley Pharmacy, Lima, O.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Case No. 8577.

Ex. Doc. 8. Page 12.

John E. Williams, Plaintiff, vs. G. T. Richardson, et al., Defend'ts. } Allen Common Pleas.

By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Court of Common Pleas of Allen County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the east door of the Court House in Lima, Allen county, Ohio, on

SATURDAY, MAY 23rd, A. D. 1896,

between the hours of 1 o'clock and 4 o'clock p. m., the following described lands and tenements, situate on St. Johns avenue, in Lima, Allen County, State of Ohio, and described as follows, to-wit:

Lot number twelve [12] in Jane W. Holmes' sub-division of the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section six [6], township four [4] south, range seven [7] east.

Appraised at $700 00.
Terms of sale—Cash.

AARON FISHER, Sheriff, Allen County, Ohio.

Lima, Ohio, April 17th, 1896.
W. J. Richie, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Case No. 7570.

Thomas R. Shaw, Plaintiff, vs. Charles P. Collins, et al, Def't } Allen Common Pleas

By virtue of a writ of sale, issued from the Court of Common Pleas of Allen County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the east door of the Court House in Lima, Allen County, Ohio, on

SATURDAY, MAY 23rd, A. D. 1896,

between the hours of one (1) o'clock and four (4) o'clock p. m. the following described lands and tenements, situate in the City of Lima, Allen county, State of Ohio, and described as follows, to-wit:

A part of the northwest quarter [¼] of section number thirty-six [36] in township number three [3], south range number six [6] east, and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point twenty [20] feet north and seventy [70] feet west of the southeast corner of the northwest quarter [¼] of said section number thirty-six [36]; thence west along the north line of Elm street, in the city of Lima, to a point south or west line of outlot number two hundred and twenty-nine [229] Blackburn's addition to Lima; thence north to the southwest corner of said outlot number two hundred and twenty-nine [229]; thence east along south line of outlots number two hundred and twenty-nine [229] and two hundred and twenty-eight [228] in said Blackburn's addition, to the southeast corner of said outlot number two hundred and twenty-eight [228]; thence south to a point two hundred [200] feet north of north line of said Elm street; thence west seventy [70] feet; thence south two hundred [200] feet to the place of beginning.

Appraised at $4000.00.

Inlot number two thousand, eight hundred and thirty-two [2832] in Cable & Wyker's addition to Lima, Ohio.

Appraised at $800 00.

Terms of sale:—One-third [⅓] cash; one-third [⅓] in one year from day of sale, and one-third [⅓] in two years from day of sale. Deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on premises sold, and to bear interest at six [6] per cent. per annum.

AARON FISHER, Sheriff, Allen County, Ohio.

Lima, Ohio, April 17, 1896.
Motter & Mackenzie, plaintiff's attorneys.

CERTIFICATE.

Names and Residence, Members of Partnership.

THE STATE OF OHIO, } Allen County, ss.

This is to certify, that Henry Blosser, residing at Lima, Ohio, and Elias W. Mosier, residing at Lima, Ohio, are interested as partners in the partnership, transacting business in this State under the name of The Niagara and City Steam Laundry. The principal office or place of business of said partnership is at Lima, in this county.

The above are the names in full of all the members of said partnership, and their places of residence.

Signed and acknowledged by us this 3d day of April, 1896.

HENRY BLOSSER.
ELIAS W. MOSIER.

Witness: Amos Young.

THE STATE OF OHIO, ALLEN COUNTY, SS.

Be it remembered, that on this 3rd day of April, 1896, before me, the subscriber, a Deputy Clerk of Court in and for said county, personally came the above named Henry Blosser and Elias W. Mosier and acknowledged the signing of the foregoing certificate.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal, on the day and year last aforesaid.

[SEAL.]

M. J. SULLIVAN, Deputy Clerks of Courts, Allen County, Ohio
4-3-3t fri

A Warm Friend.

Foley's Colic and Diarrhœa Cure is very hot, but when diluted it is a warm friend indeed to those suffering from bowel complaints. It never fails. 25c. and 50c. Vortkamp's, n. e. cor. Main and North sts.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Ex. Doc. 8. Page [illegible]

First National Bank of Lima, Ohio, Plaintiff, vs. Charlotte M. Hughes, Def'd'[illegible] } Allen Common [illegible]

By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Court of Common Pleas of Allen county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the east door of the Court House in Lima, Allen county, Ohio, on

SATURDAY, MAY 23d, A. D. 1896,

Between the hours of one o'clock and [illegible] o'clock p. m., the following described lands and tenements, situate in the city of Lima, Allen county, State of Ohio, and [illegible] scribed as follows to wit:

Inlots numbers twenty-eight hundred and seventy-seven (2877); appraised at $175 00.
Twenty-eight hundred and seventy-[illegible]; appraised at $175 00.
Twenty-eight hundred and eighty-[illegible]; appraised at $200 00.
Twenty-eight hundred and eighty-[illegible]; appraised at $200 00.
Twenty-eight hundred and eighty-[illegible]; appraised at $150 00.
Twenty-eight hundred and eighty-[illegible]; appraised at $150 00.
Twenty-eight hundred and eighty-[illegible]; appraised at $150 00.
Twenty-eight hundred and eighty-[illegible]; appraised at $200 00.
Twenty-eight hundred and ninety-[illegible]; appraised at $200 00.
Twenty-eight hundred and ninety-[illegible]; appraised at $300 00.
Twenty-nine hundred (2900); appraised at $200 00.
Twenty-nine hundred and three (2903); appraised at $200 00.
Twenty-nine hundred and four (2904); appraised at $200 00.
Twenty-nine hundred and seven (2907); appraised at $60 00.
Twenty-nine hundred and eight (2908); appraised at $60 00.
Twenty-nine hundred and seventeen (2917); appraised at $200 00.
Twenty-nine hundred and eighteen [illegible]; appraised at $200 00.
Twenty-nine hundred and twenty-[illegible]; appraised at $300 00.
Twenty-nine hundred and twenty-[illegible]; appraised at $300 00.
Twenty-nine hundred and twenty-[illegible]; appraised at $150 00.
Twenty-nine hundred and twenty-[illegible]; appraised at $100 00.
Twenty-nine hundred and twenty-[illegible]; appraised at $100 00.
Twenty-nine hundred and forty-one [illegible]; appraised at $300 00.
Twenty-nine hundred and forty-two [illegible]; appraised at $300 00.
Twenty-nine hundred and forty-five [illegible]; appraised at $150 00.
Twenty-nine hundred and forty-six [illegible]; appraised at $150 00.
Twenty-nine hundred and fifty-six [illegible]; appraised at $150 00.
Twenty-nine hundred and eighty-[illegible]; appraised at $125 00.
Twenty-nine hundred and fifty-nine [illegible]; appraised at $250 00.
Twenty-nine hundred and sixty [illegible]; appraised at $150 00.
Twenty-nine hundred and sixty-[illegible]; appraised at $150 00.
Twenty-nine hundred and sixty-four [illegible]; appraised at $100 00.
Twenty-nine hundred and sixty-[illegible]; appraised at $100 00.
Twenty-nine hundred and sixty-[illegible]; appraised at $100 00.
Twenty-nine hundred and seventy-[illegible]; appraised at $200 00.
Twenty-nine hundred and eighty-[illegible]; appraised at $175 00.
Twenty-nine hundred and eighty-[illegible]; appraised at $125 00.
Twenty-nine hundred and eighty-[illegible]; appraised at $125 00.
Forty-three hundred and six (4306); appraised at $50 00.
Forty-three hundred and seven (4307); appraised at $70 00.
Forty-three hundred and eight (4308); appraised at $70 00.
Forty-three hundred and twelve (4312); appraised at $60 00.
Forty-three hundred and thirteen [illegible]; appraised at $60 00.
Forty-three hundred and fourteen [illegible]; appraised at $75 00.
Forty-three hundred and eighteen [illegible]; appraised at $75 00.
Forty-three hundred and nineteen [illegible]; appraised at $75 00.
Forty-three hundred and twenty [illegible]; appraised at $75 00.
Forty-three hundred and twenty-[illegible]; appraised at $50 00.
Forty-three hundred and twenty-[illegible]; appraised at $50 00.
Forty-three hundred and thirty [illegible]; appraised at $50 00.
Forty-three hundred and thirty-[illegible]; appraised at $75 00.
Forty-three hundred and thirty-[illegible]; appraised at $75 00.
Forty-three hundred and thirty-[illegible]; appraised at $75 00.
Forty-three hundred and forty [illegible]; appraised at $50 00.
Forty-three hundred and forty-one [illegible]; appraised at $50 00.
Thirty-seven hundred and thirty [illegible]; appraised at $250 00.
Thirty-seven hundred and thirty-[illegible]; appraised at $100 00.
Thirty-seven hundred and forty [illegible]; appraised at $600 00.
Thirty-seven hundred and forty-[illegible]; appraised at $600 00.
Thirty-seven hundred and forty-[illegible]; appraised at $600 00.
Thirty-seven hundred and fifty [illegible]; appraised at $500 00.
Thirty-seven hundred and fifty-[illegible]; appraised at $500 00.
Thirty-nine hundred and four [illegible]; appraised at $600 00.
Thirty-nine hundred and six [illegible]; appraised at $400 00.

The west half of inlot two thousand fifty-two (2052); appraised at $1000 00.

A parcel of land bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the north corner of the intersection of Fourth and Forest avenue, in said city of [illegible] Ohio; thence east on the north line of [illegible] 4th street to Hughes avenue; thence north [illegible] the west line of Hughes avenue three [illegible] dred (300) feet; thence west parallel [illegible] said 4th street to the east line of Forest [illegible] nue; thence south on the east line of [illegible] avenue to the place of beginning. App[illegible] at $800 00.

The undivided one-half of inlot number [illegible] ty seven hundred and thirty eight [illegible] appraised at $400 00.

The undivided one-half of inlot number [illegible] ty seven hundred and fifty-two [illegible] praised at $300 00.

All of above described inlots situated in the city of Lima, Allen county, Ohio.

Terms of sale: Cash.

AARON FISHER, Sheriff, Allen County.

Lima, Ohio, April 17, 1896.
R. L. Brice, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Case No. 8615.

Ex. Doc. 8.

Kahle & Kahle, Plaintiffs vs. J. A. Newall, et al, Defendants. } Allen C[illegible]

By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Court of Common Pleas, of Allen county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the east door of the court house in Allen county, Ohio, on

SATURDAY, MAY 30th, A. D. 1896,

Between the hours of 1 o'clock and 4 o'clock p. m., the following described lands and tenements, situate on south McDonald street, Lima, Allen county, State of Ohio, described as follows, to-wit:

The two-thirds (⅔) part of the north half (½) of inlot eighty-nine (89) and the north half (½) of inlot number [illegible] both in McDonald's addition to the [illegible] Lima, now numbers being 440 and 442 [illegible] Lima, Ohio.

Appraised at $800.00.
Terms of Sale:—Cash.

AARON FISHER, Sheriff, Allen County.

Lima, Ohio, April 28th, 1896.
P. A. Kahle, plaintiffs attorney.

Notice of Dissolution

This is to certify that the pa[illegible] heretofore existing between J. E. D[illegible] Charles DeVoe, under the style [illegible] name of DeVoe Bros., has this day [illegible] solved, Charles DeVoe retiring. [illegible] will continue the business, and [illegible] indebtedness and receives all mon[illegible] said firm.

J. E. D[illegible]
CHAS D[illegible]

4-15 3w

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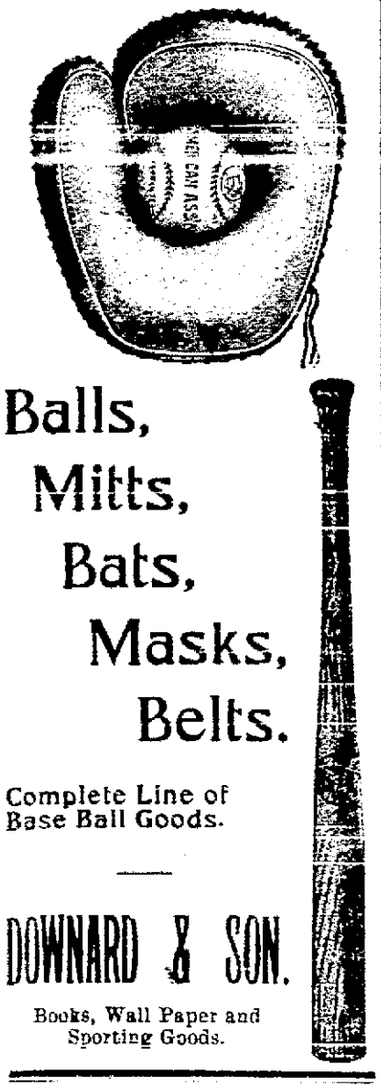

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Mitts,
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Complete Line of Base Ball Goods.

DOWNARD & SON.

Books, Wall Paper and Sporting Goods.

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CINCINNATI
INDIANAPOLIS CHICAGO DAYTON TOLEDO DETROIT

Excursion Via C., H. & D. R. R. Co.

One way settlers excursion South, May 5th.

Cleveland and return, rate $4 30 for the round trip, April 29th and 30th, and May 1st. Tickets good to return five days from date of sale, on account of M. E. church conference.

Cincinnati and return, May 26th and 27th, return May 31st. Rate $3 90 for the round trip, on account U. C. T. of America.

Columbus and return May 12 and 13, tickets good to return until the 16; rate only $2 60.

Sunday rate on the C., H. & D. R. R. will be one fare for the round trip to all points.

Pittsburg and return May 24, 25 and 26. Tickets good to return until the 30. One fare for the round trip.

St. Louis and return June 12, 13, 14 and 15 Tickets good to return until the 21. Only one fare for the round trip.

Columbus and return June 1 and 2. Good to return until the 5th. Rate $3.90.

Cincinnati and return May 25 and 26. Tickets good to return until May 28. Rate only $3.90 for the round trip.

H. I. McGuire, Ticket Agent.

Banner Cards.

The following pupils of the Elida public schools have received Banner Cards for the month ending April 24, 1896.

HIGH SCHOOL.

A and B grades, Merlin Brenzeman; C grade, Jesse Miller.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

A grade, Beryl Crites; B grade, India Pfeifer; C grade, Durfee Crites; D grade, Sylvia Stemen.

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

A grade, Bessie Woods; B grade, Fay John; C grade, Daniel Friend; D grade, Reah Baxter and Inez Patree.

E. C. AKERMAN, Supt.

Pansy Sale

This week at Swan's, 209 w. Market st. Large stock of plants in bloom and bud. 6 5t

Decidedly Shady.

"Honesty may be the best of policy, but there goes a man who has made $1,000,000 in shady transactions."

"Who is he?"

"Steelrib, the umbrella manufacturer."—*Detroit News.*

A Baby's Life Saved.

ATTICA, O., May 16, 1894.—Dr. D. B. Hand:—"We owe our child's life to Dr. Hand's Colic Cure. When all other remedies and doctors failed it gave relief in one hour's time. It is with pleasure that I recommend all of Dr. Hand's Remedies for Children. Any mother using them can be sure of getting an article that is safe, effective and reliable. Mrs. O. M. Stutzman." Dr. Hand's Colic Cure and all of Dr. Hand's Remedies for Children 25c at all drug stores.

KIDNEY DISEASES are the most fatal of all diseases. Foley's Kidney Cure a Guaranteed remedy or money refunded. Vortkamp's, n. e. cor. Main and North sts.

Lawn Mowers Sharpened

and gasoline stoves repaired at Keel's bicycle shop, at 210 east Market street. w f m-tf

Seeds! Seeds!! Seeds!!!

Flower seeds two packets for 5c. Vegetable seeds, 2c per packet, at Swan's, 209 w. Market st. 6 5t

Long Drawn Out.

Private John Allen of Mississippi was standing near the corner of Delaware avenue and First street, when a man who had his hand on his stomach came up and said:

"Beg pardon, but you have the look of a physician—an eminent physician."

"Oh, I'm no doctor!" modestly replied the Tupelo statesman.

"Sorry for that, but perhaps you can give me some information. What are the symptoms of poisoning?"

"Have you been poisoned?" ejaculated Allen, thoroughly alarmed.

"Well, I have queer feelings in my stomach," the man remarked.

"Is it a burning sensation?" sympathetically inquired the Mississippian.

"No."

"Do you have spasmodic pains?"

"Not yet."

"Feel shivery, with a great thirst and heat?"

"No, nothing like that. I feel a complete goneness for about a foot up and down here, and every time I think of ham and eggs my mouth waters."

"Why, it may be hunger," suggested the private with much concern.

"I shouldn't a bit wonder if it was, being I haven't eaten anything for 30 hours."

"Humph!" muttered John Allen, as he surveyed the man three or four times and then handed him 25 cents, saying:

"My friend, better get some new scheme. It takes too long to come to the point in this."—Washington Cor. New York Tribune.

Alive Four Months In a Grave.

Hari Das, the great Hindu fakir, who lived in the first half of the century, is the only wonder worker of modern times who has ever allowed himself to be buried in the ground for months. In the year 1839 Hari told General Ventura that for a certain fee he would allow a committee to test the claims which he made of being able to die and remain dead for months and then come to life again. When all was arranged, Hari hypnotized himself to such a degree that his circulation was wholly stopped. When he was pronounced dead to all intents and purposes, he was buried in a garden and a high wall built around the grave. Guards were stationed on the wall so that interference or deception would be impossible. Four months later Hari was exhumed according to agreement, and after a few minutes of vigorous rubbing of his body by friends he opened his eyes and an hour later he was well and able to walk. The fakir was clean shaven when buried, and is said to have come out of the grave in the same shape, a fact which is cited to prove that vitality must have been completely suspended.—St. Louis Republic.

Opinions of Great Generals on War.

Arbitration between nations signifies the same thing as the existence of the ordinary judicial courts. It means the substitution of reason for force as a means of decision. That its possibilities are great has already been demonstrated. That they will grow with the development of a disposition to peace is unquestionable. An indication of this tendency may be found in the abhorrence of war by great commanders. The sentiment of Wellington, "Nothing except a battle lost can be half so melancholy as a battle won," was expressed more bluntly by General Sherman: "Do you know what war is? War is hell!" General Grant, speaking with direct pertinence to the subject of arbitration, said: "Though I have been trained as a soldier, and have participated in many battles, there never was a time when, in my opinion, some way could not have been found of preventing the drawing of the sword. I look forward to an epoch when a court recognized by all nations will settle international differences instead of keeping large standing armies, as they do in Europe."

The Games of the Stadium.

The games of the stadium were, of course, open to all, from the wearer of the purple cloak to him of the sheepskin jacket, and in many instances the free born peasant wrested the coveted prize from his rich rival. In the horse racing, however, the wealthy alone were represented, though they did not always drive their own chariots or ride their own horses. From all parts of the Greek speaking world, when the Olympic festival reached its full splendor, princes, nobles and rich citizens sent teams of unfold value to compete. Even women, who were not permitted to be present in person, were often represented by race horses, which were sometimes the first to reach the goal pillars.—"The Olympian Games," by G. T. Ferris, in St. Nicholas.

The Fiddler Crab In Winter Quarters.

In winter, when the surface of the ground in which it is accustomed to burrow may become frozen or covered with ice, the fiddler crab bores deep into the mud or sand and stays until spring. The black or mud fiddler fairly riddles the meadow banks along the salt creeks. It bores in, usually horizontally, and it may be as far as six or eight feet from the face of the bank, and then down into the mud at various angles until it gets below the level of the tide, which rises and falls through the loose mud, in the fiddler crab's burrow. There are myriads of the black fiddlers, and they so honeycomb the bank that sometimes under the added weight of ice gathered upon the top of it the bank breaks down.—New York Sun.

Women as Musicians.

There has been no woman in music to compare with George Eliot in literature or Rosa Bonheur or even Angelica Kauffman in art. The reason is probably that woman, feeling more intensely than man, exhausts the feeling more readily, while man, being ever rational and deliberate, can express feeling better without experiencing it so keenly.—St. Louis Mirror.

JACKSON ON THE STAND.

He Explains How He Did Not Murder Poor Pearl Bryan.

NEWPORT, Ky., May 1.—Only one witness was examined and he was Scott Jackson. All forenoon and afternoon, with very little questioning he told how he did not murder Pearl Bryan and how Walling must have done the whole thing himself. His statement admitted his partnership in the scheme that brought Pearl Bryan to Cincinnati for unlawful purposes and also an active complicity with Walling in dropping the murdered girl's clothing into the Ohio river. His attempt to explain why he was active in hiding the girl's clothing is looked upon by many attorneys as lame.

According to Kentucky law, which requires that if a defendant is to be put on the stand at all he should be called first, Scott Jackson was put on the stand.

He gave a brief sketch of his life in Jersey City and New York, and of his acquaintance in Greencastle, Ind., where his mother lives, and told briefly of his acquaintance with Pearl Bryan. He was in Greencastle from the spring of 1895 until the middle of October of that year, and saw Pearl Bryan often. He admitted illicit relations with her during the last Christmas holidays.

He was about to tell of statements made to him by Will Wood concerning Wood's relations with Pearl Bryan when the court decided that such testimony was not admissible.

Jackson said he received many letters from Wood, but that they were so vile he destroyed all except two, which are now in the possession of the prosecution.

With reference to Pearl Bryan's visit to Cincinnati, Jackson said he had no notice of her coming. He called upon her after hearing she was in the city, and went with her on Tuesday night to Walnut Hills, and met her and Walling on Wednesday, and never saw her afterward. The rest of his testimony was devoted to proving an alibi by showing where he spent the time from Wednesday until Saturday. He denied being in Kentucky during any of those days.

The announcement of the prosecution at the close of Scott Jackson's testimony that "the commonwealth will not cross-examine the witness" was made at 4:45. Court then adjourned.

The main purpose of the defense to prove an alibi by Scott Jackson will be supported, if possible, by the testimony of other witnesses.

Jackson stated that he did not know Pearl Bryan was in Cincinnati till Tuesday, Jan. 28, when he received a note from her at the dental college inviting him to visit her.

All the testimony of the witnesses, Mrs. Weeks, the spiritualist medium, Mr. Pinkard, who saw him and Walling with Pearl Bryan on College street the day before the murder and Fortmeyer, who saw him in Kentucky with the girl shortly before the murder, he emphatically branded as untrue.

He admits taking Pearl Bryan to Wallingford's saloon in the tenderloin district, but says it was on Tuesday night, Jan. 28, instead of Friday, Jan. 31, the night before the murder, as testified by Wallingford.

He said Walling was to relieve the girl secretly and when all was over and she was fit to be returned home would turn her over to the witness. He said he took her valise, the one afterward found stained inside with blood, carried it to his room on Tuesday forenoon, tried to return it Wednesday, but could not find Walling, to whom he intended to give it up.

He said that on Saturday night of the day the body was found he and Walling dropped some clothing into the river which Walling, without further explanation, told him was unsafe to have in their room. When he made inquiry about the matter Walling told him to ask no questions.

His explanation of his shifting that valise around was very skwward. When called upon to explain why he participated in hiding Pearl Bryan's clothing, he said he was actuated by fear that the part he had taken to bring her here to save Will Wood might implicate him.

TRAIN DERAILED.

Fireman Killed and Engineer and Baggagemaster Injured.

PITTSBURG, May 1.—The Baltimore and Ohio cannonball express, eastbound, was derailed near Washington, Pa., by a broken axle on the engine. Patrick Flaherty, fireman, was killed, and Henry McBurney, engineer, and J. M. Neely, baggagemaster, seriously injured. The passengers escaped with a good shaking up, as none of the passenger coaches left the rails.

The Strike Was Unjust.

PITTSBURG, May 1.—The strike of drivers at the mines in the Tom's Run field, which threw 700 diggers idle, is ended. At one of the largest meetings ever held District President Patrick Dolan explained to the strikers the injustice of their claim and all agreed to return to work.

ON THE DIAMOND.

The Great National Game as Played Yesterday—Standing.

CLUB.	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUB.	W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	8	2	.800	Brooklyn	6	5	.545
Philadel'a	8	3	.727	Chicago	6	5	.545
Boston	7	4	.636	Baltimore	5	6	.454
Cin'nati	6	4	.600	Cleveland	4	5	.444
St. Louis	6	5	.545	New York	1	10	.090
Wash'ton	6	5	.545	Louisville	1	10	.090

AT PHILADELPHIA—

									R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	3	2	2	3	1	0	0	0	*—11	10	5
New York	0	3	0	3	2	0	0	1	1—10	11	5

Batteries—Taylor and Grady; Flynn and Farrell. Umpires—Keefe and Henderson.

AT BROOKLYN—

									R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	4	*—7	11	2
Washington	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2	5	1

Batteries—Payne and Burrell; James and McGuire. Umpire—Lynch.

AT LOUISVILLE—

									R.	H.	E.
Louisville	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0—5	7	5
Pittsburg	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	3—9	7	1

Batteries—Hill and Warner; Hawley, Foreman, Merritt and Mack. Umpire—Emslie.

AT CHICAGO—

									R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1	0	2	0	1	3	0	2	*—9	11	2
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—3	6	2

Batteries—Friend and Kittridge; Hart and McFarland. Umpire—Weidman.

AT BOSTON—

									R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1—5	9	6
Baltimore	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—4	11	2

Batteries—Nichols and Ganzel; McMahon and Clarke. Umpire—Hurst.

Postponed.

At Cleveland—Cleveland-Cincinnati game postponed on account of rain.

Western League.

At Detroit—Detroit, 13; Columbus, 4; eight innings.

At Grand Rapids—Grand Rapids, 6; Indianapolis, 9.

At St. Paul—St. Paul, 9; Kansas City, 7.

At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 10; Milwaukee, 4.

Turf Winners.

At Lexington—Rasper, Brace Girdle, Suisun, Rey Del Mar, Meadowthorpe.

At Washington—Marsh Barrier, Kinglet, Prig, Hawardin, Woodford.

At Forsyth, Ind.—Willie L, Weola, Dr. G, Tambro.

At Nashville—Tartarian, Bing Binger, Truxillo, Leonard, Eaton Jack, Joe Thayer.

At San Francisco—Carnation, Encino, Fortuno, George Palmer, Montalvo.

Weather Indications.

For West Virginia—Showers, followed by fair; southerly winds; warmer.

For Ohio—Generally fair, preceded by local showers in eastern portion; light to fresh southerly winds; warmer.

For Indiana—Generally fair and continued warm, southerly winds.

THE METHODISTS MEET

Educational Requirements Will Cause a Contest.

SOME ARE OPPOSED TO IT.

Bishop Fowler Is Interested In a Formidable Movement to Establish Permanent Episcopal Residences Abroad.

CLEVELAND, May 1.—At the Methodist Episcopal conference a fight will be made upon the requirement which compels both an educational and doctrinal examination by annual conferences of all ministers entering them. The effort will be made to make a diploma from any competent Methodist institution of learning a sufficient guarantee of education.

Bishop Fowler is interested in a strong movement to establish permanent Episcopal residences in foreign countries. A full-fledged bishop is desired for the City of Mexico to have charge of the Spanish speaking Methodists of Central and South America, and it is held that others should be established at Shanghai, China, and in Switzerland. Bishop Fowler would allow the present missionary bishop of Africa and India to serve until they die or are retired and then appoint in their places bishops with full Episcopal authority.

The program is not definitely fixed, but the delegates will be received and their credentials passed upon, and then the 13 standing committees will arrange for the arduous labors before them. In the evening there will be a big platform meeting, with addresses by Mayor McKisson and Rev. Dr. Levi Gilbert of this city, General J. F. Rusling of Trenton, N. J., and Bishop Fowler.

A caucus of the ministerial delegates favorable to the seating of women in the conference was held. Plans were discussed and it was practically decided that the question would be brought to an issue by challenging the right of the women to seats when the first rollcall was taken.

Then a committee will be appointed to examine their credentials. This committe will submit majority and minority reports. Then an amendment to the constitution will be proposed, to be submitted to the annual conference. Meantime the women will have sat in the conference undisturbed and precedent been established.

These plans may not be carried out, but an attempt will be made to meet the question in the way proposed.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The general debate on the bankruptcy bill was continued and concluded in the house. The bill will be open to amendment under the five minute rule and the final vote will be taken at 5 o'clock Saturday. The friends of the measure are very sanguine that it will pass by a safe majority. Mr. Bailey of Texas gave notice that he would offer as a substitute his voluntary bankruptcy bill. The surprise of the day was the announcement of Mr. Culberson of Texas, ex-chairman of the judiciary committee, who has heretofore fought every bankruptcy bill containing an involuntary system, that he would vote for the pending measure.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The senate spent the day on the naval appropriation bill without completing it. Mr. Gorman further opposed the item of four battleships and expressed the opinion that the appropriations already made would consume the balance in the treasury. A determination of the number of battleships has not been reached. Mr. Chandler has proposed substituting 30 large and fast torpedo gunboats for two of the battleships. Mr. White (Cal.) spoke of the need of coast defenses before further naval vessels were built and Mr. Allen (Neb.) made a speech of over three hours long arraigning the two old parties.

Not Well Organized.

PITTSBURG, May 1.—The May day struggle by workmen will probably not be very bitter or extended in this city. The building trades generally are not thoroughly organized, and until they are no decided stand will be taken. The bricklayers have asked for 40 cents an hour as the minimum, and the masters have appointed a conference commitee to meet the journeymen's committee.

No Trouble Anticipated.

TOLEDO, May 1.—Indications are at present that there will be no labor troubles in Toledo this spring unless it comes from the street railway employes. The Central Labor union has been laboring incessantly to guard against trouble which generally crops out on May day.

American Gold Wanted.

BERLIN, May 1.—The Cologne Gazette asserts that the object of the proposed visit of ex-King Milan of Servia to the United States is to secure a wealthy wife for his son, King Alexander of Servia.

Entombed In a Mine.

LONDON, May 1.—An explosion occurred in the Micklefield colliery in Yorkshire, cutting off the escape of 100 men, who are now entombed in the mine. The explosion is ascribed to naked lights.

A Doctor Disappears.

AKRON, O., May 1.—Dr. W. T. Adams, a traveling specialist, went out walking accompanied by a spaniel dog. The dog returned but the doctor is mysteriously absent.

1896 • MAY. 1896

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

SHIVERED ABOUT CAMPFIRES.

Citizens of Cripple Creek Are Left Without Homes.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., May 1.—Thousands of homeless people shivered about campfires or wandered among the ruins of this once prosperous city during the night. The cold was severe and toward morning snow began to fall.

Throughout the night for a distance of a mile to the right and left the burning embers presented a sight most incomparable. Standing on a hill beyond the burned district, and to the west, the picture was one of a huge bowl, with the steam arising above. Everywhere along the thoroughfares can be seen the work of the dynamite, a great mass of kindling wood. A company of the Colorado National Guard is doing duty in the unburned district.

Numerous arrests have been made in the outside district, resort to which has been made by the vagrant element, which lately has infested Cripple Creek. All night fires were started up occasionally on the placer. Where possible, the residents pulled the houses down, and those who failed, blew them up. There was no water in that portion of the city.

A rumor is in circulation that a man was seen in the act of setting fire to a dwelling on Capitol hill and was shot by a resident, just as a firebug was shot and killed by Floyd Thompson previously.

Mayor Doyle of Victor has employed two fire wardens for every business block in that city, as it has been rumored that firebugs are after that town as well as Cripple Creek.

A man was caught in the very act of firing the rear of the Newell Hardware company's store. He is in jail.

The total loss by the fire is estimated at $1,500,000. The insurance will probably foot up between $400,000 and $500,000. The heaviest losers are as follows: Weinburg's clothing store, $40,000; Palace hotel, $40,000; Portland hotel, $20,000; furniture, $7,000; insurance on furniture, $6,000; W. T. Beeth, furniture, $50,000; Wright Hardware company, $20,000; El Paso Lumber company, $20,000; Heller's drug store, $20,000.

Many other individual losses run as high as $20,000. All the local newspapers, bank and express offices and nearly all the stores and restaurants are wiped out.

Caught In the Act.

CRIPPLE CREEK, May 1.—Two men were caught building a fire under a saloon in Poverty gulch. An officer fired four shots at them and they were captured. In their possession was a bunch of skeleton keys.

PHILADELPHIA STRIKE.

Cars Are Running Regularly on All the Branches.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—The strike of the employes of the Union Traction company, which was ordered by the central committee of the amalgamated association, has fallen flat. Cars are running regularly on nearly every branch of the company. The only noticeable interruption is on the Fourth and Eighth street division, where only about three-fourth of the cars are running, but these which are in operation are manned by the old men. The same can be said of 75 per cent of all the cars which are in motion.

General Manager Beetem of the Union Traction company says that as far as his company was concerned there was no strike. There have been no disturbances.

Lost His Property and His Head.

DEVER, May 1.—Robert Campbell, 40, committed suicided by shooting himself through the heart at his residence in this city. He was despondent on account of having lost practically all his possessions in mining stock speculation and in the fire at Cripple Creek. He was recently considered worth $100,000. He leaves a wife and four children. The widow attempted to shoot herself after discovering the act of her husband, but was restrained.

Killed by Lightning.

SIDNEY, O., May 1.—During a terrific thunderstorm the house of Aaron Baker, northeast of town, was struck by lightning. The bolt struck Mrs. Baker and killed her instantly. Mr. Baker only received a slight shock.

Remembered the Prince.

LONDON, May 1.—The Daily Courier, the new morning paper started by Sir George Newnes, says that it learns from trustworthy sources that the late Baron Hirsch left £1,000,000 ($5,000,000) to his friend, the Prince of Wales.

MARKET REPORTS.

Grain and Stock Quotations For April 30.

New York.

Beef—Family, $9 50@10 50; extra mess, $7 50@8 00; packed, $9 00@11 50. Cut meats—Pickled bellies, 4½@5c; pickled shoulders, 4½c; pickled hams, 8½@9c. Lard—Western steam, $5 05. Pork—Old mess, $9 00@10 00; family, $10 50@10 75; short clear, $10 00@11 50. Butter—Western dairy, 7@9c; do creamery, 10@15c; do factory, 7@10c; Elgins, 16c; imitation creamery, 9½@11½c. Cheese—State, large, 6@10½c; small, 6@10½c; part skims, 2@3c; full skims, 2@2½c. Eggs—State and Pennsylvania, 11@11½c; western fresh, 10@12c. Wheat—69½@70½c. Corn—35⅞c. Rye—44@45c. Oats—25@25½c.

Chicago.

Cattle—Fair to best beeves, $3 20@4 20; stockers and feeders, $2 80@3 85; mixed cows and bulls, $1 75@3 90; Texans, $2 80@3 90; western, $2 15@3 70.

Hogs—Light, $3 40@3 70; rough packing and shipping, $3 10@3 20; mixed and butchers', $3 25@3 55; heavy packing and shipping, $3 10@3 45; pigs, $2 35@3 45.

Sheep—Natives, $3 60@3 70; western, $3 40@4 60; Texans, $1 00@2 70. Lambs—$4 00@4 45.

Wheat—62c. Corn—28⅞c. Oats—17⅝c. Rye—35½c.

Pittsburg.

Cattle—Prime, $4 25@4 35; fair to good butchers', $3 80@4 10; bulls, cows and stags, $1 75@3 50.

Hogs—Heavy, $3 60@3 67; medium, $3 75@3 80; pigs, $3 65@4 10.

Sheep and lambs—Choice sheep, $3 70@3 50; common, $1 50@3 00; choice lambs, $4 00@4 85; exports, $3 60@3 80.

Buffalo.

Cattle—Market steady.

Hogs—Yorkers, $3 85@3 90; roughs, common to good, $2 70@4 35; medium and heavies, $3 80@3 90; pigs, $1 00@4 05.

Sheep and lambs—Extras, $2 00@2 45; good prime, $2 10@4 30; common, $1 00@2 00; choice lambs, $4 25@5 05. Veal calves, $5 05@6 40.

Cincinnati.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 70½@71c. Corn—No. 3 mixed, 36c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 21c. Rye—No. 2, 42c.

Lard—$4 60. Bulk meats—$4 37½. Bacon—$5 12½.

Hogs—$3 00@3 45. Cattle—$2 50@4 00. Sheep—$2 50@3 75. Lambs—$3 50@4 75.

Toledo.

Wheat—68½c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 29½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 19c. Rye—37c. Clover seed—$4 60.

THE REASON WHY

Every why has a wherefore, and 'tis well to

LOOK FOR IT AT TIMES.

In these days, people want to know the

Whys and wherefores.

The 19th century man is a natural skeptic.

The why and wherefore of such is plain.

He reads statements of supposed facts.

He is told that every ailment of mankind can be cured.

He has an ailment, and tries some panacea

It fails: he tries another with the same result.

Such experiments make him look askance at future claims.

Often the fault is his, but he don't see why.

He may have a backache, or perhaps a lame or weak back.

He used plaster or liniments: they relieved him for a time, but failed to cure the trouble.

This is his fault: the why is that he did not know the wherefore of his aches.

Had he known that the kidneys were the cause.

That backache generally means kidney ache.

That the kidneys must filter the blood constantly.

That failure to do so immediately affects the back.

That backache is only the first step toward many kidney disorders.

Urinary troubles follow.

Retention of urine.

Excessive urine.

Diabetes—Bright's disease.

Doan's Kidney Pills are positively specific for all kidney complaints.

The aching back has no greater enemy than Doan's Kidney Pills—not injurious to the most delicate constitution. Do not act on the bowels, but direct on the kidneys. For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50. Sent by mail on receipt of price by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

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1-27 tf

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Old 'phone, office, No. 228; residence 'phone No. 239; No. residence, 557 w. Market street.
1-28-3mo-d&w

Modern Conveniences.

Shade of the Period—In your day, as I understand it, there was no glorious death except in battle.

Shade of Achilles—That is substantially correct. They did not operate for appendicitis then.—*Detroit Tribune.*

A Cure for Muscular Rheumatism.

Mrs. R. L. Lamson, of Fairmount, Illinois, says: "My sister used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for muscular rheumatism and it effected a complete cure. I keep it in the house at all times and have always found it beneficial for aches and pains. It is the quickest cure for rheumatism, muscular pains and lameness I have ever seen." For sale by Melville Bros., old postoffice corner, and C. W. Heister, 58 Public Square.

It May Save Your Life.

A dose or two of Foley's Honey and Tar will prevent an attack of pneumonia, grip or severe cold if taken in time. Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, LaGrippe, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Hooping-cough, Incipient Consumption, Asthma or Bronchitis. Gives positive relief in advanced stages of Consumption, Asthma or Bronchitis Guaranteed. Vortkamp's, n. e. cor. Main and North sts.

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The boy's suits ranging from seventy-five cents to four dollars and ninety five cents a suit are a practical hint to economical parents, who desire to see their youngsters dressed well at very little expense.

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THEODORE D. ROBB.

For Clerk of the Court,
U. M. SHAPPELL.

For County Auditor,
PHILIP WALTHER.

For County Recorder,
ABRAM HARROD.

For Prosecuting Attorney,
J. C. RIDENOUR.

For Infirmary Director,
ELI MECHLING.

For Commissioner,
T. C. BURNS.

Beef.

While the United States courts are investigating the gigantic beef trust, whose members are able to build railroads and libraries, have private cars and endow hospitals, there are a few questions the plain outside public would like to have answered.

It is the plain outside public that buys the beef which the millionaires sell to them. The farmers are the ones who raise the beef, but they are not in the case, since they are too poor to eat beef. A year ago last March the price of beef on the foot in the Chicago markets ranged from $4 to $6 a hundred pounds, although we were in the midst of hard times then. In March, 1896, beef on the hoof was more than $2 a hundred lower than it was the year before. There is not a great demand abroad for our beef, and the eastern retail market is dull. It is so hard for the very poor to get hold of money that they can buy little beef of the best quality.

In face of the fact that the farmer gets $2 less a hundred pounds for his cattle than he did a year ago, the price of meat to the person who eats the meat ought to be at least a cent or two lower. Well, it is not. It is not half a cent lower. The price of beef never gets lower to the consumer. It is advanced sometimes, never reduced. Now, the plain, common people would like to know why they should not get at least half the benefit of low prices for beef. Why should the great millionaires pocket all?

It is a sign of returning prosperity when the value of our exports rises It is therefore an indication of the best kind that our exports for March of this year were $10,000,000 greater than they were a year ago in the same month. During the nine months ending in March the improvement was not proportionately so great, showing for the whole period an increase of $55,000,000 over the same period for last year. That was an average increase of a little over $6,000,000 a month. The fact that for March the increase was $10,000,000 shows that times are growing better this spring, even though it may seem temporarily otherwise.

An awful warning to some of us comes in the true story of the death of President Hippolyte of Haiti. He was a quick tempered man, was Hippolyte. When his blood was up, it was as much as one's head was worth to say anything to him. He was on the point of leaving Port au Prince and going to Jacmel, to have some prisoners there tried and executed. Something happened to put him out of temper. He got madder and madder every minute. He swelled up all over and shook with rage, and finally fell over insensible and soon after died. His rage brought on a fatal attack of heart trouble.

Spanish War News.

A Madrid paper informed its readers not long since that the advance guard of the Spanish troops in Cuba had had an engagement with Maceo's force in which the Spanish were forced to fall back with a loss of 4 killed and 13 wounded. Maceo's army consisted of not less than 5,000 men, the Spanish commander, Colonel Debos, said, and if Colonel Sanchez Echevarria had only got there in time to help Colonel Debos and Colonel Inclan, the whole rebel army would undoubtedly have been cut to pieces.

The truth of the matter is that there was hard fighting for nine hours. Pinar del Rio is the province just westward of the province of Havana. The Spanish have established a line of troops north and south through the island between the two provinces, in order to keep the insurgents in the west in Pinar del Rio. The Spaniards marched westward from Mariel, which is a little town in the northeast edge of Pinar del Rio, and 30 miles west of Havana. Their aim in attacking Maceo was to drive him farther westward from Havana and keep him hemmed in so that men and supplies could not be sent to him from the east.

Instead of that, the Spaniards themselves were driven back at every point, even after re-enforcements had been sent them from Havana under Colonel Inclan. If these had not reached them, the Spanish column, which is called the Alfonso XIII battalion, would have been destroyed. The patriots drove the Spanish back to San Claudio, some distance west of Mariel. Yet after all this nine hours of heavy fighting, seven hours of which were occupied in retreating with a heavy patriot fire in the rear, the Spanish report only 4 men killed and 13 wounded. It is known absolutely, on the contrary, that the Spanish loss was very heavy.

Great things are hoped for from the completion of the Transsiberian railway. It is expected that it will be to the Russian dominions through which it passes what the Canadian Pacific is to Canada and the British empire. Siberia is a region of vast resources, comparatively unknown. It abounds in gold, in coal and in fish and other valuable things. It is said the reason nihilists are no longer so busy as they were in Russia is that instead of political plotting the young men now go to Siberia and reap fortunes. This is certainly better than blowing czars' heads off and losing their own. It is certainly better, too, to go to Siberia as a fortune hunter than as a prisoner.

To illustrate what an enlightened commonwealth the great Empire State of New York is it may be mentioned that it still permits imprisonment for debt.

The Ohio liquor law was good enough for New York state. The Ohio anti-lynching law may be recommended also to all the states as equally good.

KEEPING UP HUMBUG

REPUBLICANS WOULD MAKE THE TARIFF AN ISSUE.

Facts For Thinking People to Consider. The Chief Fault of the Existing Tariff Is That It Is Too High—Cause of Panic and Business Losses.

For three years past the Republican party has based its whole assault upon Democratic policies and its appeal to the American people to reverse them upon the statement that Democratic changes in our tariff laws are the sole cause of industrial depression, says the St. Paul Globe. That is the only issue upon which it asks to be restored to power, and Mr. McKinley has become its logical candidate as representing it. The voters have been told from one end of the country to the other that the carrying out of free trade ideas by the tariff law now in effect has sacrificed revenue and destroyed or crippled industries beyond the power of anything short of a general and large increase in tariff duties to repair. How many of the plain people of the country, we wonder, have looked into the figures and are familiar with the actual proportions of the tariff reduction accomplished under the Gorman act.

The New York Times presents some figures which expose very neatly the astonishing humbug of the Republican claim. The annual average of all duties on foreign imports, outside of the free list, for the four years in which the McKinley act was in force was 48.66 per cent. The average rate on dutiable goods actually imported under the present tariff is 41.75. In the year 1894, in which a Republican tariff was in force, one which had just been readjusted carefully by a Republican administration, the average rate of duty was 41.61 per cent.

The Times argues very pertinently, "If 48.66 per cent was protection, is 41.75 per cent free trade?" We see from these figures that the total decrease of the average tariff rate accomplished by the tariff revision of the Fifty-third congress was less than 7 per cent. In the earlier days of the republic, when, if ever, protection was most necessary to the building up of infant industries, a tariff ranging from 10 to 20 per cent would have been considered excessive. It was only the necessities of raising revenue for war purposes that made possible the great advance in tariff duties at the time of the war of the rebellion and since. The country was subjected to an enormous burden for which there was no longer any excuse, which served only to roll up immense fortunes for its favored beneficiaries, and from whose exactions the people demanded relief.

The partial and altogether too limited response of the last congress was a reduction which, as we see, amounted to only one-seventh of the highest rates imposed—namely, those levied by the McKinley act. After that change had been made there remained a protection of more than 40 per cent on the whole range of imported goods. Not only is that true, but the official report shows that this percentage is calculated on a liberal basis, since the value of free imports was less in 1895 than in any one of the four years immediately preceding. It is seldom that those who are arguing hotly for and against the protective principle condescend to come down to facts and figures. The people have been told that millions of dollars were lost and hundreds of industries threatened with extinction by the Democratic slashing of tariff rates. On the contrary, the inexcusable error of the present tariff act is that it is thoroughly protective, and the average of duties which it levies is probably quite double the amount that would cover the difference between cost of production here and abroad, including the difference in the wages of labor.

Our panic and our business losses are due exclusively to the extravagant expenditures foisted upon the country by a prodigal Republican congress, and by its financial policy, which has shaken the foundations of commercial interests and involved the nation in universal distrust. Whenever a Republican speaker or newspaper tells the people that the country has suffered from "Democratic free trade," let the reply be the simple question whether an average change of less than 7 per cent in excessive duties is competent to produce such effects, and whether an average tariff of 41.75 is free trade, or even an approach to it?

The Outlook In North Carolina.

The Baltimore Sun (Dem.) learns that a movement started in several of the counties of North Carolina having for its purpose the control of the local political affairs by the white men of the state will once more place the Democrats in control of the state legislature. Already the Populists have fused with the Democrats on legislative tickets in several of the counties, and that, too, against the wishes of the Populist leaders. It is said that the movement is gaining such headway that the Democrats have hopes of choosing the United States senator to succeed Pritchard.

Senator Hill Is at His Post.

Senator Hill is doing great work for the Democratic party. He is the coolest and most deadly fencer in the senate. His encounters with the Republicans will make good campaign reading.—Kansas City Times.

The Major and the Pharisee.

"To h— with Harrison!" says Reed. "I would rather the Canton major than that old Pharisee from Indianapolis." How these favorite sons do love one another!—St. Louis Republic.

Not That Kind.

McKinley can hardly be said to believe in the principle that the office should seek the man.—St. Louis Republic.

BULLS.

Some Funny Slips of Which Man's Tongue Is Sometimes Guilty.

That man made a remark that had better have been left unsaid, who, when the king found some fault with the earl marshal for some details of the coronation ceremony, replied, "Please, your majesty, I hope it will be better next time." Lord Orford tells the following, which he characterizes as the best "bull" he ever heard: "I hate that woman," said a gentleman, looking at one who had been his nurse. "I hate that woman, for she changed me at nurse." A gentleman was once complimenting Mme. Denis on the manner in which she had just enacted the part of Zara. "To act that part," said she, "a person should be young and handsome." "Ah, madam," replied the would be complimenter, "you are a complete proof to the contrary," which was a faux pas with a vengeance. It was at an execution in Ireland that the rope broke and the half hanged victim fell to the ground, when the person who was superintending the execution said, "You rascal, if you do that again, I'll kill you as sure as you breathe."

It was an Irish mayor who issued a proclamation stating that certain business would be transacted in that city "every Monday" (Easter Sunday only excepted), which is capped by the preamble of an English bill, which ordained that certain regulations should take place "on every Monday" (Tuesday excepted), while an English mayor ran this close in a proclamation and an advertisement relating to some forthcoming races, wherein it was stated that "No gentleman will be allowed to ride on the course but the horses that are to run."

Another "bull" of the legislature, which actually found its way on to the statute book, was that in which, in amending an old act, it was ordained in the event of conviction that of the fine of 40 shillings, half was to go to the king and half to the informer. In the amending act this was altered to "40 strokes with the birch, half to go to the king and half to the informer," which only tends to show that the draftsmen of the laws of the nation are not always as careful as they might or should be. Of course, perhaps, the poor things are overworked or tired.

Our own immortal bard has been guilty of more than one literary "bull," one of his best being in the first portion of "Henry IV," wherein the carrier complains that "the turkeys in his panniers are quite starved," the phrase occurring in the fifth scene of the second act, whereas turkeys came from America, and the new world was not even disovered for a century later. Again, in the first scene of the fifth act of "Henry V," wherein Gower is made to say to Fluellen, "Here comes Pistol, smiling like a turkeycock," all of which proves the appositeness of the remark that even Homer sometimes nods, as Shakespeare did in these and other instances. Many others could be deduced, but the above examples will suffice.

Going a step higher, we find the lord lieutenant of Ireland of a former day equally at fault in his language, for in a proclamation issued from the council chamber of Dublin we find it set forth that "whereas, the greatest economy is necessary in the consumption of all species of grain and especially in the consumption of potatoes," etc. Mr. Grey tells of a lawyer who in an action for assault and battery informed the judge that "the defendant beat his client with a certain wooden instrument called an iron pestle."—London Standard.

SPECIAL SALE TO-DAY

AT THE

COLUMBIA SHOE STORE

500 pairs Ladies' Black and Tan Century cut Oxfords elegant styles, A to E, worth $2.50,

To-day's Sale, $1.85.

Ask to see them.

400 pairs Ladies' Tan, Kid Lace Shoes, new needle toe worth $3.00,

Sal e Price, $2.25.

1000 pairs Ladies' Black and Tan Oxfords, good styles worth $1.25,

Sale Price, 98c.

We are sole agents for the celebrated line of Ladies' Fine Shoes, known to all wearers of fine Shoes.

EDWIN C. BURT, OF NEW YORK

AAA to E, as handsome as skill will allow.

Shoe Laces free, and your Shoes polished free of charge at our store.

COLUMBIA.

LEADING SHOE HOUSE, LIMA.

Lord Leighton Was an Admirable Man.

Of Lord Leighton's courteous manners and his fine oratory there is no occasion here to speak, nor perhaps of the admirable lectures to the students which he has delivered on subjects chosen with a view to extend their artistic interest to matters beyond the narrow curriculum of the academy. But his punctilious and cheerful discharge of his more arduous duties, his generous encouragement of young artists, the sympathy which never fails to detect merit in any work, however opp ed to his own theories of art, nee warm note of acknowledgment. N should the influence which he h exercised on the council of the ac emy in support of wise and libe reforms be lost sight of, nor t improvement which has taken pl in the methods of instruction in t academy schools, nor yet the w dom which has, in the main, g erned the election of associates u ing his presidency.—Cosmo Mon house in Scribner's.

This is what so high an authority Dr. Paul Gibier says: "If this habit expectoration in public could be stopp I am sure that in time tubercul would die out altogether." There stop spitting.

ASSIGNEE SALE

of the Ed Wise stock of Clothing, Hats and Furnishing Goods continues for three weeks more. If you think that the stock is nearly sold out, you are mistaken. There are goods enough left to fill an average size store, and they

MUST GO AT ANY PRICE.

You know that this is not a fake sale. No matter what you may want, get an idea first of the cheapness of these goods. Assortment is great enough to suit everybody. Remember, too, that this is the only genuine

ASSIGNEE SALE.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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FAUROT OPERA HOUSE!

Saturday Night, May 2.

The Latest and Greatest Musical Comedy,

'PARADISE ALLEY!'

And those Incomparable Entertainers.

BARNEY FAGAN AND SAM. J. RYAN

And Frank M. Wills, Lily Post, Iola Pomeroy John Queen and 20 others hardly less famous

Lovely Scenes, The Latest Songs, Lively Dances, the Most Picturesque Costumes,

There is Something in it to Suit Everybody: A Great, Big, Costly Production. The same famous company that plays the best theaters in the largest cities.

MANAGER JOHN W. HAMILTON and HERBERT J. MEYER.

Prices as Usual. Seats at Box Office.

Of course it's imitated—anything good always is—that's endorsement, not a pleasant kind, but still endorsement. HIRES Rootbeer is imitated.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

WM. PUGH,
ICE DEALER.

Send your orders to telephone 31. All orders promptly attended to. Office, 907 E. High Street. 4-26-3m

LOCAL TIME CARD.

Giving time of departure of trains from the various depots at Lima, Corrected March 1, 1895:

P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.

No. 4—Going East, Daily			7 45 a m
" 22—	"	"	6 30 a m
" 20—	"	" ex. Sunday,	3 15 p m
" 2—	"	"	9 30 p m
" 6—	"	" Limited	10 50 p m
" 38—Going West.	"	" ex. Sunday,	9 20 a m
" 9—	"	"	2 50 p m
" 31—	"	"	3 44 p m
" 15—	"	"	1 45 a m
" 51	"	" Limited	5 35 a m

C., H. & R. R.

No. 14—Going North, daily ex Sunday			6 10 am
" 60—	"	Sunday only	7 40 a m
" 2—	"	daily ex.Sunday	8 25 a m
" 6—	"	"	1 50 p m
" 4—	"	"	5 00 p m
" 12—	"	"	2 50 a m
" 11—Going South	"	ex. Sunday	5 45 a m
" 61—	"	Sunday only	7 25 a m
" 1—	"	daily ex.Sunday	9 25 a m
" 5—	"	"	1 10 p m
" 9—	"	"	5 45 p m
" 7—	"	"	2 15 a m

L. E. & W. R. R.

No. 6—Going East, daily ex. Sunday			7 20 a m
" 4—	"	" " "	1 40 p m
" 2—	"	"	7 20 p m
" 1—	West	"	2 25 a m
" 5—	"	" " "	4 50 p m
" 3—	"	"	2 45 a m

C. & E. R. R.

Local—Going East, daily ex. Sunday			7 00 a m
No. 2—	"	" " "	3 20 p m
" 8—	"	"	9 15 p m
" 10—	"	"	2 50 a m
Local—	" West,	" " "	7 00 a m
No. 1—	"	" " "	10 37 a m
" 5—	"	"	11 23 a m
" 3—	"	" " "	12 42 p m

OHIO SOUTHERN.

Leaves		Arrives
8 00 a m	Daily, except Sunday	12 20 noon
2 40 p m	" " "	7 30 p m

LIMA NORTHERN.

Leaves		Arrives
7 00 a m	Daily, except Sunday	5 50 p m

PARADISE ALLEY,

The Unique Title of the Next Production at Faurot's Theatre.

"Paradise Alley" is the title. The location of this place is on what is known as Cherry Hill, New York city. Life in Paradise Alley is of the indescribable sort—it must be seen to be realized. The denizens are the poorest of the great metropolis, but afford the amplest scope for character sketching. The song, "The Sunshine of Paradise Alley," which has permeated the atmosphere of the country from Maine to Mexico, has made the alley famous; the play will make it more so.

"Paradise Alley" was written with the one object of providing innocent, clean but uproarious amusement, and startlingly original and amazing scenic and mechanical effects. There are novelties in this production that were never before introduced in any play, either in this country or abroad. There is not a dull moment from the rise to the fall of the final curtain. There is plot, and a well defined and coherent one. There is everything else calculated to entertain and convulse, and send the auditor home satisfied with himself and everybody else.

Barney Fagan, than whom no one on the American stage is better known, and Sam J. Ryan, a comedian of unequalled talents, are the features of the piece. Frank M. Wills, the famous star comedian comedian, Miss Lily Post, the favorite prima donna, and recently of Augustin Daly's company, John Queen, a veteran at the business of provoking laughter, Miss Iola Pomeroy, "Little Sunshine," the soubrette, and others equally noted, contribute materially to enhance the ensemble. And the scenery is new and elaborate. The effects, both electrical and mechanical, are veritable triumphs.

Dr. Adah Sheehan,

Speaker with extraordinary ability, and who delighted large audiences with her lectures before the Religio-Philosophical Society a short time ago, has been secured for a series of lectures to be given in the Faurot Opera house during the ensuing month, beginning next Sunday afternoon at 2:30 and evening 7:30. The public is cordially invited to attend these lectures.

J. M. Arndt

Running a first class grocery and provision store at 518 north Main street. 0-2t

WHEELS

Are Now Turning on the Lima Northern as far as Napoleon.

Employes of the P., Ft. W & C., Who Were "Laid Off," Hoping for Work Within a Short Time.

ADOPTS THE TONNAGE SYSTEM.

The tonnage system of rating freight trains according to the capacity of the locomotives has been adopted on the C. & E., and the schedule prepared by Supt. C. C. Reynolds for this division of the road went into effect yesterday.

Instead of making up trains with a rate of a certain number of "loads" or "empties," the trains are now made up of a certain number of "tons" of freight. For the small mogul engines the number of tons constituting a full train ranges from 475 to 850, and for the large moguls or Baldwin engines the weight of a full train ranges from 1200 to 1600 tons. The different rates between and including these two utmost and smallest tonnage capacity are scheduled from A to K, inclusive, and the different engines are rated according to the existing conditions of the weather.

LIMA NORTHERN TO NAPOLEON.

The laying of iron on the Lima Northern reached this city Wednesday evening, and as we go to press, iron is being laid over the Maumee on the temporary structure. A little delay will be experienced at this point in the continuance of iron-laying between Napoleon and Wauseon, on account of the grade not being finished, but the delay will not be long, and within the next two weeks this city and Wauseon will be connected with the iron band, as it is now with Lima.

The new road is now ballasted to Hamler, and the large force on this part of the work are now employed in ballasting the road between Hamler and Napoleon, which work will be completed within the next three weeks.

When this is done, regular through trains will be run between Lima and Napoleon for both passenger and freight traffic. When this occurs Napoleon will have experienced her long-felt want of having more than one railroad.

The building of the Lima Northern has installed new vigor into our beautiful little city, and has given it an impetus which it has not experienced for a long series of years. And now that Napoleon is on the upgrade, it will continue to improve and will not take a back seat for any other burg in the great Northwest. —*Napoleon Democrat.*

NOTES.

C. C. Perkins, of the L. E. & W's machine shops, left this morning to visit relatives in Hudson, Mich., and Toledo.

The work of ballasting the Northern Ohio will be commenced within a few weeks.

Conductor Jack Purcell, of the L. E. & W., has resumed charge of his car, after a few days' absence.

Engineer Ruby Peck brought engine 24, of the Northern Ohio, here yesterday. The engine will receive a general overhauling in the shops.

Brakeman Jas. Garee, of the L. E. & W., who was injured by getting one of his feet caught in a crossing plank at Rawson, several weeks ago, is on his car again.

Engineer Ruby Peck, of the L. E. & W., took charge of switch engine No. 43 yesterday afternoon in Engineer Geo. Fisher's place, the latter laying off to attend to some business matters.

The Lima Northern are ballasting their road bed in nice shape, and ere many weeks will be in as good condition as any of the roads. The company will do a good business at this place.—*Leipsic Free Press.*

Work in the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. shops continues to be very scarce, and the employes take turns in "laying off." There appears, however, to be a general belief that brighter prospects are ahead, though the good times may be delayed some months. Shop expenses are governed by the business of the roads, and as the latter is big or little, so will the appropriations be. For several days there has been a decided improvement in the volume and character of freight traffic. Should the improvement continue, its good effects will extend to the shops sooner or later.—*Ft. Wayne Sentinel.*

Do Not Be Deceived.

Fox's XXXX Square Wafer Butter Crackers are being imitated, but are yet unequalled. Dealers have been imposed upon by worthless goods represented to take their place. Insist upon your grocer giving you crackers with the imprint FOX on them. They are always fresh and crisp.

To-morrow is the Last Day

That Mrs. Ruth, the expert fitter of Her Majesty's Corset, will be here.
1t CARROLL & COONEY.

A Snap—

Michael's $6.48 Suit Sale. 1t

Come and See

The finest Refrigerators at Hauenstein & Co.s.

Investigate

Michael's $6.48 Suit Sale. 1

L. C. C. Trustees.

There will be a meeting of the trustees of the Lima Cycling Club at the office of Brotherton & Brotherton, at 7:30 o'clock this evening.
C. J. BROTHERTON, Sec'y.

A PLUCKY NINE-YEAR-OLD.

Saved His Baby Sister From the Clutches of a Hungry Bear.

James, the 9-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gregerson, is the hero of the hour on account of having saved his baby sister from the clutches of a hungry bear and then with his father's rifle killing the animal.

The Gregersons reside a few miles from Olga, Minn., and the other day left James to keep house and care for the baby while they did some shopping. During the afternoon the bear made its appearance at the house, driving James from the room where the baby lay. The boy recovered his nerve in a few moments and on returning to the room was horrified to see the bear clawing at the bedclothing on the crib where the baby was lying. With a cry of terror the boy, without a moment's hesitation, dashed into the room past the astonished bear, and, catching the infant in his arms, made a race for the door, reaching it just ahead of the now angry brute. Closing the door, James deposited the child in a place of safety, and, returning to the house by the back way, secured his father's rifle. Pointing the muzzle through the window of the room in which the bear was caged, he fired several bullets into the animal's body.

When Mr. and Mrs. Gregerson returned, an hour later, they found James hiding in the barn with the baby, while the bear lay dead upon the floor of the house. Beyond a few scratches the baby was unhurt.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

What It Cost a Man to Dress.

A fair estimate of an entire outfit of clothes for one man is as follows: One business suit, a dress suit, three suits of underwear, a dozen shirts, a topcoat, a dozen pairs of half hose, two pairs of shoes, two hats, a dozen pair of cuffs, a dozen handkerchiefs, half dozen ties and two pairs of gloves; total cost, $345.—Philadelphia Record.

It was the bold assertion of the Monroe doctrine by the United States that brought about the peaceful termination of the "Uruan incident" between Great Britain and Venezuela, the Philadelphia Ledger thinks. The Philadelphia Ledger is right.

The Only Drawback.

Reggy—Sweet Arline, will you be mine?

Sweet Arline—Before I answer your question let me ask you one. Do you swear when you lose your collar button?

Reggy—Never.

Sweet Arline—Then it cannot be. I cannot marry a man who has no spirit. —Town Topics.

QUARANTINE

Will be Removed From the Small Pox District in a Few Days.

Dr. Rudy's Bill for Services Rejected by the Board of Health Last Night.

The Board of Health met in the mayor's office last night, with all members present except Hauenstein.

H. A. Durnbaugh, the new member, elected to serve out the unexpired term of J. H. M. Morrison, resigned, was present, and the mayor administered to him the oath of office.

Dr. Miesse, who has had charge of the small pox patients, reported that so far as the small pox was concerned none of the patients were any longer in need of his services. Albert Simmons, however, is still dangerously ill, although he has passed through all the stages of the small pox. Any physician may now take charge of his case. The health officer recommended that the two infected houses, the Stump and Simons residences be placed in good sanitary condition as possible, and upon motion the new health officer, Dr. Laudick, was instructed to disinfect the houses at once. The furniture will be burned and replaced by the furniture used at the pest house a year ago and by new furniture that the board will purchase. The quarantine will probably be raised within the next four or five days, providing no new cases break out, and the probabilities are that there will be none.

Complaint was made of a hog pen on a lot on south Pierce street, and the board declared the pen a nuisance and ordered it abated.

Upon motion ex-Sanitary Officer George Wise was retained as a quarantine officer until the quarantine is abolished, and the health officer was instructed to secure another man to succeed quarantine officer Philip Pflath, who resigned.

Dr. Rudy presented a bill for $490 for his extra services during the existence of the small pox cases, and after some discussion the bill was, upon motion, rejected. At a meeting some two or three weeks ago Dr. Rudy presented a bill for the same amount, and among the different amounts itemized was a claim for $180 for loss of practice and loss of time before recovering practice by reason of the Dr. being the attending physician at the houses infected with small pox, and another item of $40 for some other service relating to the quarantine.

When Dr. Rudy took charge of the small pox cases, at the time of Dr. Miesse's illness, he informed the Board that when his bill was presented it would not be for so much per day, but would be for a certain amount without reference to the number of days. When the bill came in some time ago the Board considered it too high and wanted to cut out the two items referred to above, making a deduction of $220 from the aggregate amount of $490. Dr. Rudy would not agree to this, and requested that no action be taken on the bill at present. He employed an attorney and borrowed the bill from the city clerk. Last night he again presented a bill for the same amount, $490, but not the original bill. The wording of the new bill was revised, but still contained the $220 which the board had desired cancelled. The new bill was rejected and the board instructed the clerk to request Dr. Rudy to return the original bill to be acted upon, or rather dissected.

Dr. Rudy submitted his report for the year ending April 30th, which upon motion was received and filed.

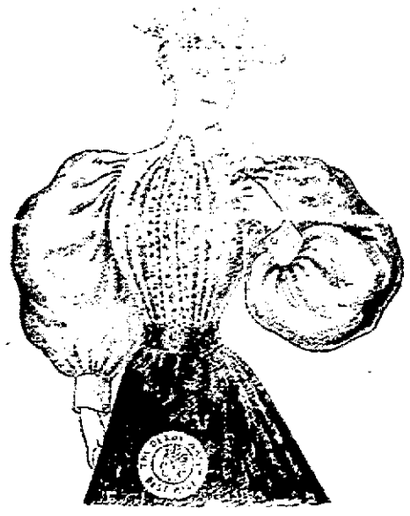
Upon motion a resolution was adopted increasing the salary of the health officer from $250 to $300 a year. The salary was fixed at that rate several years ago, but when Dr. Rudy was elected it was reduced to $250.

Chalk and Cheese

taste about as much alike as cheap imitations and the original FOX'S XXXX SQUARE WAFER BUTTER CRACKERS. Fox's have a full, fresh, wheaty flavor, while the others are chalky-flavored and lifeless. When you want crackers that are crackers you'll look for FOX'S imprint on them.

SHIRT WAISTS.

There is a certain neatness about our goods that is exclusive. Our waists are "just right" in every sense of the word—they fit, look well and wear well.



OUR VARIETY OF STYLES IS AHEAD OF ANY OTHER.

Feldmann & Co

218 N. MAIN ST.

WANTED.

WANTED—A good girl at 228 north Elizabeth street. 1t

WANTED—At once, a good reliable man. For further particulars call at Room 34, Opera House block, to-night or to-morrow. 0 1t

WANTED—Family washings or piece work to do at 720 north Main street. 8-3t SUSAN OAKMAN.

LOST—Between Children's Home and Woodlawn cemetery, a child's brown cape, trimmed with fur. Finder will please leave at this office or at J. B. Townsend's, 733 west Market street.

WANTED—A girl for general housework in a family of three. No washing. Must come well recommended. Enquire at once at 509 north Elizabeth street. 4-tf

AGENTS WANTED—For the new books "Pearl Bryan or the Ft. Thomas Tragedy." Great seller. Sample copy and term, 25c. Barclay & Co., 216 E. Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio. 60-12t

WANTED—A competent girl for general housework. Apply at once. Mrs. A. W. Kahle, 703 west Spring street.

Leave Your Orders

At Arndt's, 518 north Main street, for dressed chickens and dressed fish. 0-2t

Mrs. C. A. Adams, 6th and Martha Sts., Omaha, Neb., writes: "I had lagrippe and then malaria, indigestion, a severe headache and blind and dizzy spells. Your Dr. Kay's Renovator has cured me." Sold by druggists at 25 cents and $1.00. Sold by the Hailey Pharmacy, Lima, O.

A GOOD THING.

That will require no pushing, it will run by itself when it becomes known. Michael, the man who knows a good thing in clothing when he sees it—has just received several hundred Suits, consisting of Men's and Youths'—all of this season's make, made to be retailed at $8.00 to $12.00, all choice styles and material, and made up in first-class manner. Mr. Michael proposes to make them go quick, while people want Spring Clothing. His experience last fall convinced him that a special sale is appreciated more early in the season when people want goods, than later when they are supplied. Commencing this day they will sell choice of these suits at $6.48. These goods have been separated from regular stock---placed upon tables---with a big $6.48 card. Michael did not buy a whole factory to save them from making an assignment, nor is this a Fire or Bankrupt Sale, but a legitimate special sale of new Clothing at the proper time. It's no loss to Michael---in fact every suit leaves a small margin---but it is a big loss to the manufacturer who had more "ready" Clothing than "ready" Cash.

Every man or young man in need of a suit is blind to his interest if he fails to investigate this extraordinary special sale.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Spring Fruits

Indulged in too freely give pain,

Gripes,

and such annoying ailments, cured by

LIGHTNING HOT DROPS

Quickly and surely, nothing better, few equal it, in Cramps, Cholera Morbus and Stomach or Bowel Troubles, and pains of all kinds.

50c bottle holds 2½ times as much as a 25c bottle.

HERB MEDICINE CO.,
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

BOXING AT OLYMPIA.

Where the Fierce Combats Were Fought Almost to the Death.

They were cautious, these two, as if Xenokles fully realized the power and achievements of his opponent and Glaukus wished to test the guards and attacks of an unknown rival before proceeding to fight in earnest. The sun was already declining toward the western sea. An hour had passed. The spectators grew impatient. Were the boxers contending only to weary each other in holding up the weight of their armed hands? Such fights had been, but different tactics were looked for from Glaukus. They knew him for no cowardly trifler. Xenokles, too, must be of good heart to face so famous a fighter.

"See! Did I not say it?" cried a Krotonian.

Without warning from eye or muscle Glaukus had suddenly closed with his opponent; but, to his evident astonishment, the other, without trying to evade the rush, met it with a blow full on the chest which resounded through the stadion. Glaukus' career was checked, but Xenokles, not satisfied with this, now sprang forward and struck again and again with all his strength, until Glaukus rallied from his surprise and, taking advantage of an open guard, brought his rival to earth.

The Messenian was on his feet almost as soon as he touched the ground. The combat was no longer tame. Both men were wounded and bleeding, but they came together like raging bulls. Their great arms swung through the air, raining down blow after blow, while the clashing of brass upon brass, as they guarded the strokes, rang like the forge of Hephæstus.

"Will not your Alytæ interpose?" exclaimed the Mede.

"The rules forbid it," said Evander, "but whoever kills an adversary loses his crown. Ha! That was too much for the Messenian. See how he sways and drops his hands!"

"Now, Glaukus, now!" screamed the crowd. "Strike ere he recover!"

But the wary Krotonian paused to watch the effect of his last blow. He knew that the limit of human endurance had been almost reached, and he wished to conquer with as little danger to his foe as possible.

"He has judged well," said Evander as the Messenian sank down. "Glaukus is too practiced a boxer to risk losing a won victory."—"A Day at Olympia," by Duffield Osborne, in Scribner's.

Those Monotonous Sonnets.

She (gushingly to the literary lion)—Oh, Mr. De Reitre, I did so enjoy that last volume of yours—that "Little Book of Sonnets," you know.

He—Thank you. I am glad that you enjoyed them. But haven't you any helpful criticism for me?

She—Well, don't you think if you had made them different lengths they wouldn't have looked so monotonous?—New York Journal.

Bachelors, Rejoice.

First Burglar—Hello, Jim! Why, you look as if you had been in a railway accident since I saw you last. What's wrong?

Second Burglar—I got into a house where the woman was waitin for her husband, and she mistook me for him.—Newark (N. J.) Standard.

Dr. Hand's Colic Cure.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Jan. 5. 1894.—The Hand Medicine Co., Philadelphia:—We have used the sample bottle of Dr. Hand's Colic Cure with entire success and find that it does all that is claimed for it. No praise can be too great for such a truly wonderful remedy, and we cheerfully recommend it to anyone having a baby with the colic. I remain sincerely yours, Ferdinand M. King, 86 Scott street." Dr. Hand's Remedies for Children sold by all druggists, 25c.

An Art Criticism.

Asmodeus—Sire!

Satan—Well?

Asmodeus—I saw your picture in a recent issue of a New York Sunday paper.

Satan—And am I as bad as I am painted?

Asmodeus—Nay, sire; that is impossible.—*Truth*

Mr. D. P. Davis, a prominent liveryman and merchant of Goshen, Va., has this to say on the subject of rheumatism: "I take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, as I know from personal experience that it will do all that is claimed for it. A year ago this spring my brother was laid up in bed with inflammatory rheumatism, and suffered intensely. The first application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm eased the pain, and the use of one bottle completely cured him. For sale by Melville Bros., old postoffice corner, and C. W. Heister, 58 Public Square

A GAMBLER'S WIDOW.

FARO KATE, WHO MADE A FORTUNE OF $250,000.

Now She Has Retired—Many Well Known Men Visited Her Gambling Houses—Induced to Quit by Her Daughter, Who Has Just Left School.

Living with her daughter in a cozy cottage, handsomely furnished, on a quiet street of Superior, Wis., is a woman whose life history reads like a romance. Not yet 45 years of age, this woman has seen more of life than most men do in a century. Her hair is white as driven snow, but her face preserves her wonderful beauty, which has been her main stock in trade. Her voice is soft and low, and every action betokens the utmost refinement, but in spite of all this there is not a more skillful card sharp in the country than she.

Mrs. Kate G. Ogden is the woman's name, or at least that is the name she is known by to the people of Superior, for farther west she is better known as Faro Kate on account of her having for many years conducted faro games in many of the smaller cities and towns. Until within the last year her daughter, a charming girl of about 16, has been in a convent and until recently did not know that her mother was one of the most dangerous card swindlers of the continent.

Mrs. Ogden is now a wealthy woman, and every cent of her money came from the pockets of her numerous victims, who range in the social scale all the way from "lumber jacks" to well dressed men about town.

The woman is the widow of a gambler who died in the west some years ago, leaving as a legacy only the knowledge of how to win at cards and a few braces of faro dealing cards. How well Mrs. Ogden has made use of the knowledge and the boxes may be judged when it is stated that she is worth anywhere from $250,000 to $500,000, all of it made in gambling with cards.

Up to the time Miss Ogden returned from the convent Mrs. Ogden's home was a favorite resort for young men with more money than brains, for the woman was an excellent entertainer, and would open a faro game any hour of the day or night for the accommodation of her visitors.

For the past year not a card has been turned in Mrs. Ogden's home, and it is understood that she has abandoned the life of a gambler forever on account of her daughter. So far as known, Mrs. Ogden's private life has been a strictly moral one, and never has she been known to touch a drop of liquor. She made gambling a business, the same as other women make stenography or dressmaking a business.

Her first stand was at Deadwood several years ago, soon after the death of her husband, which left her without a penny in the world. Then she opened a private gambling house and made money rapidly. From Deadwood she went to Pierre, S. D., where she remained for some time, running openly on Missouri avenue, the tough street of the city.

Her patrons were largely real estate dealers and cattlemen, and she would probably have been there yet had not a desperate quarrel taken place in her house one night, during which a cattleman was shot in the shoulder. This ended her career there, and she came to the northwest, where she has been ever since.

A few years ago Mrs. Ogden owned the finest private gambling house in Bismarck, N. D., and strange stories are told of the games played there during the sessions of the legislature, when every one had money to burn. Many of the men who have achieved political greatness in North Dakota know the woman well, and many of them know her to their sorrow, for much of their good gold went to increase her savings. Not only did Mrs. Ogden conduct a faro game, but poker games, in which the white chips were $1 and the blues anywhere from $25 to $100, were of nightly and daily occurrence at her home.

The charge was made at one time, just after one of the best known men in the northwest had dropped something like $40,000 in a poker game one night, that a prominent state official stood in with Mrs. Ogden and that they had been using marked cards and cheating in other ways. The charge was never pressed, but shortly after it was made Mrs. Ogden disappeared one day and was next heard of in Superior, where she has ever since made her home, living very quietly for the past few months.

Soon after Mrs. Ogden located in Superior she opened a game, but it was run only a short time on account of a complaint made by a banker, who was swindled out of a large sum by means of marked cards. He in company with several other prominent men sat in at a big poker game at the woman's house one night, and when he arose he was loser to the tune of many thousands of dollars in cash and paper bearing his name. The checks were never presented, however, for an examination of the cards after the game was finished showed that they could be read from the back by a person having the key as well as they could from the face.

When Mrs. Ogden returned from the convent, in which place she had been placed when a child, she was horror stricken to learn that her mother was a gambler and threatened to leave her forever unless she gave up the business entirely. This Mrs. Ogden promised to do, and up to the present time she has kept her promise, and Faro Kate will soon be a woman of the past—and a woman with a past, for those who knew her professionally in the early days are fast growing fewer and fewer.—San Francisco Post.

A Lucky Princess.

The pope will present the golden rose this year to the wife of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

TWO MEETINGS WITH MILES.

One In Pasadena, Cal., and the Other In Los Angeles.

"One night in the office of the Hotel Raymond in Pasadena, Cal.," said a traveler, "I met General Nelson A. Miles. I was introduced to him by Major Ben C. Truman. The office was a big apartment with a great fireplace on one side of it. There were large rocking chairs scattered about for the comfort of guests who chose to sit there, and it was a room to which ladies did not hesitate to come if they had occasion to visit it.

"On this night there was a fire in the great fireplace, perhaps as much for cheerfulness' sake as anything else, and the big room was decidedly a pleasant place. General Miles, Major Truman and myself sat there until 11 o'clock. The general talked freely and most interestingly, and to me it was a most enjoyable evening. I had always had the heartiest admiration for General Miles—I had been a soldier myself—and I thought I should always remember that evening with gratification.

"The next morning, while going out of the Hotel Nadeau in Los Angeles, I met a gentleman who said 'Good morning.' I stopped and talked, but I could not possibly recall him. Presently he said:

"'You don't remember me.'

"I said I did not.

"'My name is Miles,' he said.

"Well, I wished that the Hotel Nadeau had been getting in coal and that there had been a convenient coal hole open for me to slide into, but there wasn't, and I did the best I could under the circumstances, which I guess was poor enough, but the general was perfectly good humored about it, for which I was profoundly thankful.

"Seeing the general in a different light, or amid totally different surroundings and when I had least expected to meet him, coupled perhaps with some degree of natural absentmindness on my part, had brought this discomfiture upon me, and chagrin over this second encounter with General Miles has always materially lessened my enjoyment of the first."—New York Sun.

SUGAR MAKING IN CUBA.

The Crude Methods That Were In Use Twenty Years Ago.

Twenty years ago, in those times of slavery and high prices, but little attention was given to machinery or engineering. Planters were content to get what tonnage of cane they could from an acre of land.

The cane was brought to the sugar house, where the laborers slowly put it on the carrier, passing it to the mill, where it was rolled or ground between the rolls of a three roller mill to extract the juice, getting an extraction of 55 per cent out of a possible 85 or 88 per cent of the whole weight in the cane.

The cane was brought to the sugar house "train," which was a set of four or five kettles set in brickwork, having a strong fire under the smallest or "strike" kettle. The flames passed under and around all the kettles, the unconsumed gasses escaping through a chimney. The combustion was so imperfect that at night flames could be seen many feet high, coming from the top of the chimney.

The largest of these kettles received the raw juice, and there it was limed and skimmed as the impurities rose. It was then ladled to the next kettle in succession, each time being thickened in density and reduced in bulk by evaporation until it arrived at the "strike" kettle, where a skilled attendant knew the exact point at which to stop the fire and ladle out the mass into the crystallizing pans, in which it was allowed to cool.

In a few days it was firm enough to be taken out, placed in hogsheads and allowed to drain in the storehouses, losing at least one-sixth in dripping molasses. The hogsheads were then repacked and placed on carts and drawn many miles to the railroad for shipment to the merchants' stores at the seacoast, where they were again allowed to drain, were repacked, reweighed and sold, thus piling up an expense account that made the profits look slim; but, as sugar was selling at a high rate, these expenses could be borne.—A. W. Colwell in Cassier's Magazine.

International Arbitration.

The real obstacle in the way of international arbitration is not so much a lack of efficacy in the method as the lack of a disposition to try it. The system of arbitration necessarily presupposes that nations desire an amicable adjustment of their differences. Such an adjustment may be prevented either by a willful opposition to it or by the adoption of a style of controversy that will render argument impracticable. Against such obstacles it is difficult to contend, since their direct tendency and effect is to bring about a collision before an arbitrator can intervene. It is obvious that arbitration can no more afford an absolute safeguard against such contingencies than can a system of municipal law absolutely prevent men from attempting to settle their differences by fighting in the street, if they desire thus to revert to primal conditions. Yet severe penalties, strictly enforced, may reduce such chances to a minimum, and it is conceivable that a scheme of international action might be devised so comprehensive as to render a resort to war exceedingly difficult and hazardous.—"The Possibilities of Permanent Arbitration" in Century.

Social Life Long Ago.

The stately dames of the court of Edward IV rose with the lark, dined at 11 a. m. and retired to rest at 8 in the evening. Henry VIII went back to 10 in the morning for dinner and had supper at 4. In Queen Bess' days her maids of honor began the day with a round of beef or red herring and a flagon of ale for breakfast at about 6:30 and dined at 11, and then went to the playhouse in the afternoon, not later than 2, sometimes as early as 12:30, according to the order of the play and the day.

FARM·FIELD AND GARDEN

RATIONS FOR FARM HORSES.

The Most Effective Ration For Animals at Work—Three Meals Per Day.

The effectiveness of working horses on farms is often impaired by injudicious feeding. Overloading the stomach with innutritious food is a common error and is mainly due to the average farmer's dependence on hay as the staple and cheapest food for horses. Really, so far as effectiveness goes, grains, and especially oats, are always cheaper than hay. Liverymen and those in cities who keep horses soon discover this fact. Farm work differs from that on the road in not requiring so rapid motion. Farm horses can therefore be fed more hay, but enough grain or meal should go with it so that the proper amount of nutrition can be secured without too great distention of the digestive organs.

The farmer will find his most effective ration in ground corn and oats, mixed with cut clover or timothy hay, and fed slightly wet, so that the meal and wet hay will adhere. The best proportion is half weight each of the hay and meal. This will of course make the hay more bulky. The ration for a 1,200 pound horse will usually be about 16 pounds of corn and oatmeal per day and the same weight of cut hay divided into three messes morning, noon and night. On such a ration as this horses will keep at work and in good condition indefinitely. The feed at night and morning should be slightly larger than at the noon meal. Three meals per day, with long enough interval between them to allow the food to digest, are better than continuous eating even when grain is given.

Timothy hay is much less nutritious than clover. It is also less liked by horses, which should be stinted in their feed of clover, so that they will not get too much. Usually clover hay should only be fed cut and wet and mixed with meal. This wetting the clover will keep the dust in it from injuring horses that are broken winded from hard driving when their stomachs are overloaded. Bran and wheat middlings abound in the nutrition for furnishing strength. But it is very rare that bran can be fed with advantage to a horse that is working hard. It will sour his stomach, and that is always weakening. But fine middlings have a contrary effect and can be mixed with ground corn and oats, and so fed with the cut hay. A horse at work should be neither constipated nor very loose in his bowels. If the excrement is at any time hard and dry a very little linseed meal will remedy the difficulty. It cannot, however, be given in large quantities, as it is very concentrated food.

When wheat middlings are fed to horses without other grain, they should be mixed with a larger amount of cut hay so as not to become compact in the stomach. It will generally pay to take extra pains to have ground corn and oats to mix with the cut feed, and give this ration steadily each day through the week. On Sunday, when the horse is idle, he may have some linseed meal with his ration, to loosen his bowels and prepare him for digesting his food better during the week following, says American Cultivator, authority for the foregoing.

The Windmill Irrigation Plant.

The windmill irrigation plant is mostly confined to Kansas. It is impossible at present to define its limitations. Its friends assert that it is applicable to the broad uplands as well as to the river bottoms, and Kansas has recently provided a state commission and an appropriation to make a thorough test of this possibility. The measure of the water supply is the measure of valuable agricultural land in the semiarid region. In Dakota water is obtained from wide artesian basins, while Nebraska is reasonably supplied with surface streams, but everywhere throughout this region the underground waters will be brought up by pumping plants when this can be economically done. Thousands of settlers await with interest the development of these possibilities. Their interest is shared by thousands of investors in eastern states and foreign countries, who own mortgage debentures issued upon these dry farms. The aggregate sum of these mortgages is tens of millions of dollars. The foregoing is an extract from William E. Smythe's article on arid America in The Century Magazine. He says:

The development of this source of supply, however, does not abate the demand for national action looking to the wise regulation of interstate streams. The salvation of great investments and the extension of the irrigable area to the rich upland prairies, which cannot be economically irrigated by wells, demand that the flood waters of such rivers shall be conserved and equitably divided between states to which they naturally belong. This matter will involve one of the larger problems of the near future.

Some Points About Fertilizers.

Strictly speaking, the only actual plant food in kainit is the potash, which will average about 250 pounds to the ton. This potash is valued at 4½ cents a pound as compared with that in sulphate of potash, which is valued at 5¼ cents, as reported by Rural New Yorker, which also gives the following valuations:

There is no immediate value in the insoluble phosphoric acid in rock phosphates, though the chemists give it a value of 2 cents a pound, assuming that some of it will gradually become more available. This valuation is not fair to coarse bone, which may not dissolve in the chemist's acid, yet will become available when left for awhile in the ground.

One per cent of nitrogen is equal to 1.21 per cent of ammonia, and 1 per cent of ammonia equals .82 per cent of nitrogen.

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They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never d point. Sent anywhere, $1.00. Address PEAL MEDICINE Co., Cleveland, C

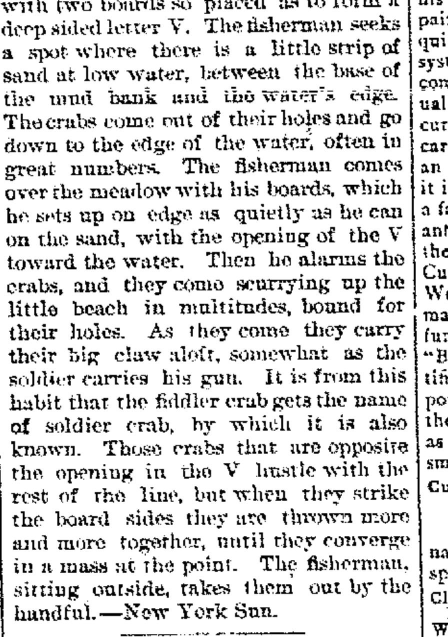
For sale by Melville Bros.

One Way of Catching Fiddler Crabs.

There are various ways of catching fiddler crabs. One way of catching the black or mud fiddler, the one that bores into meadow banks along salt creeks, is with two boards so placed as to form a deep sided letter V. The fisherman seeks a spot where there is a little strip of sand at low water, between the base of the mud bank and the water's edge. The crabs come out of their holes and go down to the edge of the water, often in great numbers. The fisherman comes over the meadow with his boards, which he sets up on edge as quietly as he can on the sand, with the opening of the V toward the water. Then he alarms the crabs, and they come scurrying up the little beach in multitudes, bound for their holes. As they come they carry their big claw aloft, somewhat as the soldier carries his gun. It is from this habit that the fiddler crab gets the name of soldier crab, by which it is also known. Those crabs that are opposite the opening in the V hustle with the rest of the line, but when they strike the board sides they are thrown more and more together, until they converge in a mass at the point. The fisherman, sitting outside, takes them out by the handful.—New York Sun.

Leonardo da Vinci.

Leonardo da Vinci, being a great architect and engineer, as well as painter and sculptor, left notebooks proving that he had studied the flight of birds and had planned flying machines to be driven by wings or by screw propellers. But as Leonardo was good at figures he seems to have abandoned his plans after finding out how much force would be needed.—Tudor Jenks in St. Nicholas.



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HOW TO CURE YOURSELF W USING IT.

The tobacco habit grows on a ma his nervous system is seriously affecte pairing health, comfort and happines quit suddenly is too severe a shock system, as tobacco to an inveterate u comes a stimulant that his system c ually craves. "Baco-Cure" is a sc cure for the tobacco habit, in all its carefully compounded after the form an eminent Berlin physician, who ha it in his private practice since 1872, a failure. It is purely vegetable, and anteed perfectly harmless. You can the tobacco you want while taking Cure." It will notify you when We give a written guarantee to cu manently any case with three boxes, fund the money with 10 per cent. "Baco-Cure" is not a substitute, but tific cure, that cures without the aid power and with no inconvenience. the system as pure and free from as the day you took your first c smoke.

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P. H. MAR
Pastor C. P. Church, Clayt

Sold by all druggists at $1.00 three boxes, (thirty days' treatment with iron-clad, written guarantee, direct upon receipt of price. W booklet and proofs. Eureka Chem Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis., and Mass.

Attachment Notic

Louisa Emilch, Guardian of Adolph Emilch, a minor, Plaintiff, vs. J. P. Stewart. } Befo Mower Ottaw len c Ohio.

On the 30th day of March, A. D. 18 Graham, a Justice of the Peace on s issued an order of attachment in t action for the sum of fifteen and 5 lars.

Said cause will be for hearing bef Mowen, J. P. of Ottawa tp., Allen Ohio, on the 15th day of May, A. D.
LOUISA E
Guardian of Adolph

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[illegible] and scalp tortures. None but parents realize how these little ones suffer. To know that a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, will in the majority of cases afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure, and not to use them without a moment's delay is to fail in our duty.

Sold throughout the world. [illegible] Boston.

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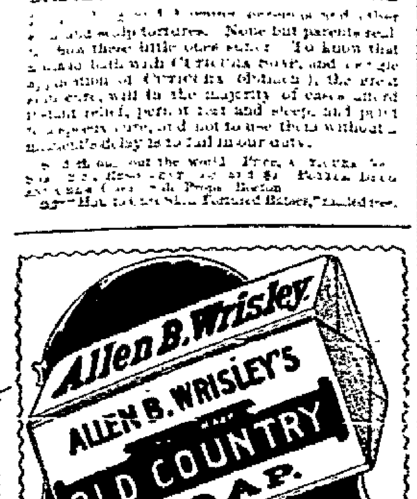

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No 8 Vestibule Limited, daily, for New York and Boston .... 9.15 p. m
" 2 Express, daily, except Sunday for Marion & Columbus .... 3:30 p. m
" 12 Express, daily, for New York 2:50 a. m
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One Correct Answer.

An amusing little story was told a good many years ago in connection with Governor Mattox of Vermont. At one time he was chairman of the committee appointed to examine candidates for admission to the bar of Caledonia county.

He reported that one of the candidates was, in his opinion, unqualified, having answered correctly but one of the questions put to him.

"Only one? Well, what was that?" asked the presiding judge.

"I asked him what a freehold estate is," replied Mattox.

"Important question," said the judge. "And what was his reply?"

"He made it without the least hesitation," said the chairman, with a twinkle in his eye. "Of course that fact is in his favor."

"Well, what did he say?" asked the judge, with some impatience.

"He said," returned the chairman, "that he didn't know."—Youth's Companion.

Blood purified, disease cured, sickness and suffering prevented—this is the record made each year by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

His Significant Statement.

"Johnny, were you ever whipped at school?

"Only by the teacher!"—*Chicago Record.*

How to Treat a Wife.

[From Pacific Health Journal.]

First, get a wife; second, be patient. You may have great trials and perplexities in your business, but do not, therefore, carry to your home a cloudy or contracted brow. Your wife may have trials which, though of less magnitude, may be hard for her to bear. A kind word, a tender look, will do wonders in chasing from her brow all clouds of gloom. To this we would add, always keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house. It is the best, and is sure to be needed sooner or later. Your wife will then know that you really care for her, and wish to protect her health. For sale by Melville Bros, old postoffice corner, and W. Heister, 58 Public Square.

Have You Kidney Trouble?

A 50c. trial bottle of Foley's Kidney Cure will prevent serious results from this fatal disease. Vortkamp's, n. e. cor. Main and North sts.

THE MISTAKE.

"You will find I'm [illegible]
I fled from [illegible]
And when I [illegible] I thought,
I found they were wrong—[illegible]
[illegible]
—Margaret [illegible] in Ladies' Home Journal.

A COMEDY OF ERRORS

The golden rays of the July sun were beating down mercilessly upon the dusty pavement of the little hamlet of M——, but the oppressive heat was somewhat relieved by a balmy breath of air stirring [illegible] which lined the principal thoroughfare, fanning them with a deliciously cool breeze and enabling the portly host of the inn of the Blue Lion to take his after dinner nap in comfort.

But he was fated to suffer an unlooked for interruption, for just as the big town bell struck the hour of 2 the letter carrier made his appearance, holding a letter in his outstretched hand, which he delivered to mine host's wife, uttering the words, "From America." Mother and daughter shook their heads incredulously. Mine host rubbed his sleepy eyes. "Is it really from America?" he queried. "Who could have written to us from that faraway country? Go, some of you, and find my glasses!"

The surprise was now general. It was in the days when everybody was talking about California. For two years previous to the occurrence here narrated people from all parts of Europe had emigrated to the gold mines in the far west, where—so ran the story—gold was actually laying about everywhere and to be had for the picking up.

At last the spectacles were found, and the old man read in a loud voice, while all present held their breath in suspense:

"'Dear Cousins'— Well, I declare," he interrupted himself, "this letter is from Cousin Berner, who emigrated 30 years ago."

Cousin Berner was immensely wealthy. Like all emigrants, he had to work very hard at first and had learned the lesson which stern necessity teaches all newcomers in that country. He had been a street sweeper, a bootblack, a lamplighter—in fact, he had been compelled to do almost anything and everything to earn a scant livelihood. Finally he had succeeded in saving a few dollars and started a small store. Fortune had favored him, and he amassed a vast fortune, which he intended to leave to his son. It was now his dearest wish to see this son happily married, and having accidentally gathered from some Germans who had arrived in San Francisco that his cousin had a daughter he had decided to send his boy on a visit to M——, hoping the young people would like each other. His boy, Charles, was diligent and industrious, and he saw no reason why his (the writer's) plans should not be carried out.

The old man cast radiant looks around him. "A marriage of the two youngsters? Well, I should think so! Could there be greater luck in store for our Marie? Just to think of it, my son-in-law an American! Won't the neighbors be jealous? But where is Marie? I do not see her."

"I dare say she is busy in the garden," responded his wife hesitatingly.

"Call her at once!"

Marie, a beautiful, vivacious girl, soon made her appearance. She slowly perused the contents of the letter. "Well, girl, what do you think of this piece of good fortune?" the father queried after she had finished. "Would you like your rich cousin from America for your husband?"

"Why not," she replied in thoughtful and measured tones, "provided I like him?"

* * * * * * *

Charles Berner of San Francisco and Henry Decker of Hamburg, two young men who had become acquainted the day previous, upon leaving the Thames, stood on the deck of the Hamburg packet. The former was relating the object of his trip, adding frankly that he would have much preferred remaining in California, having as yet no desire to marry, but had been urged by his father to bring home a European wife. "And here I am," he concluded, "en route for a little out of the way place called M—— to have a look at my prospective bride."

"This is a strange coincidence," said Decker. "I also have to go to M—— shortly."

"To M——? Are you also looking for a wife?"

"No, indeed," smilingly. "My father has an interest in some neighboring mines, and business alone takes me there. Likely we may meet at the home of the future Mrs. B.?"

"Hardly, as I intend remaining some weeks in Hamburg and Berlin. To tell the truth I am not very anxious to make my cousin's acquaintance."

* * * * * * *

Charles Berner made the most of his stay in the beautiful Hanse town on the Elbe, and then proceeded to Berlin. One day, while promenading Unter den Linden he picked up a pocketbook lying before him on the sidewalk. It was made of tortoise shell, with silver filigree work and mother of pearl fastenings, no doubt the property of some woman. Entering a cafe he examined his find. Besides some money, it contained a note, which he opened. It was a letter signed "Clara," and addressed to her dear Amalie, asking to excuse the delay in her reply on account of the change of residence of the writer's parents to 124 B street, first floor, and also telling the news that her father intended her to marry the son of his old friend, the merchant Decker of Hamburg, a charming young fellow, rejoicing in the sweet name of Henry.

Here was a poser for our young Californian, for no doubt this paragon and his acquaintance on board the packet were one and the same. Suddenly an idea struck him. He would return the pocketbook in person.

Getting into a droschke, he soon found himself in the B strasse. Arriving at 124 he read above the bell for the first floor the name L. Foster. He knew now the young woman's name and resolutely rang the bell. Stating the nature of his errand to the servant who admitted him, he soon found himself in the presence of the object of his visit, whose beauty and majestic bearing made such an impression upon him that he remained riveted to the spot, gazing at her and forgetting the formality of introducing himself. He forgot all but the vision before him. After an awkward pause of a few moments the girl, her face turning crimson under his admiring glances, said in a somewhat displeased tone, "Will you kindly inform me of the nature of this call?"

The young man apologized for his seeming rudeness and handed her the pocketbook, which she at once recognized as belonging to her friend Amalie. Explaining all, the two were soon engrossed in an animated conversation, though she did not at first seem disposed to overlook his indiscretion of reading the contents of the letter to her friend. But the young man pleaded so earnestly and looked so crestfallen that she smilingly held out her hand, which Charles gratefully grasped and carried to his lips, perhaps a trifle impulsively, for she quickly withdrew it.

To tell the truth, Miss Clara seemed to like the young foreigner, and before he left she had mentioned the fact that she and her friend Amalie would meet that evening at the Court theater, which would give her a chance to return the pocketbook to its owner. More than that, Charles, by a few adroitly put questions, knew the exact location of the seats to be occupied by the party.

Of course he was there—a good deal too early too. The doors had hardly been opened, and he was for quite awhile alone in the vast auditorium, whiling away the slowly creeping time by a study of the curtain, the chandelier, the carvings on boxes and galleries and by inspecting everything within the reach of his eyes. When the two young women arrived, after having sorely tried Charlie's patience, they, or at least Clara, found, to her surprise (?), the young fellow seated in the stall next to hers and introduced him to her companion as "Mr. Berner of San Francisco," who had found her pocketbook.

* * * * * * *

The phlegm which usually characterized every movement of the worthy landlord of the Blue Lion at M—— had all at once disappeared. Since the receipt of the letter from America he knew no rest. The best room was put in readiness for the expected guest, he inspected the house from top to bottom, he scolded the servants incessantly, and never before had his good wife known him to be such a tyrant and so hard to please. More than that, he would go to the parson and schoolteacher and make them point out to him the map of America and tell him about California, and in the evening he would impart this knowledge to his guests in the taproom, showing for the hundredth time the letter and talking about the rich young relative from the far west.

His daughter Marie took things much more quietly. If she liked him, she would be his wife; if not, she was firmly resolved not to marry him, riches or no riches. In due time, she said to herself, she would find one who loved her and whom she loved in return.

* * * * * * *

One day in the latter part of August a carriage and pair were seen to approach the sleepy little town of M——. Its sole occupant was Henry Decker, who alighted some distance from the place, near the mines, which to inspect he had come all the way from Hamburg.

Tired and out of sorts he wended his way along the dusty highway and entered the town. Reaching the market place he was spied by the portly host of the Blue Lion, who leaned against the threshold in anything but good humor, on account of the protracted delay in the arrival of his long expected nephew.

He looked hard at the stranger. Nobody he knew in this neighborhood was so fashionably dressed. A thought shot through his brain. The approaching man was his young relative, Charles Berner from America and no other! No one but an American looked like this. Quickly summoning wife and daughter, and running down the steps as fast as his portliness would admit, he embraced and kissed the stranger repeatedly, exclaiming:

"At last! At last! We have been expecting you for the longest time. How is your father? Well, I hope! But come inside and rest. Look, here are my wife and daughter. The older of the two is my wife, your—well of course your aunt. And now kiss all around, as near relatives should."

Decker tried hard to unwind himself from the old man's tight embrace, which almost deprived him of breath, but in vain. No chance to explain that there was a mistake. At last, all he could utter was, "If you think, if you believe, sir, that I"—

"What the dickens!" the old man interrupted. "Of course I believe, nay, I even insist that you all kiss and become better acquainted. Such is our fashion among relatives, and no doubt among Americans also. And, my dear boy, what do you mean by sirring me? I am your uncle—that settles it!"

Again the "dear boy" tried to open his lips, but by this time they were sealed by his aunt's lips, who impressed a sounding smack on his. Not content with this performance, the old lady shoved him toward her daughter, whose cheeks were aflame up to her ears in the expectation of a kiss from her supposed kinsman and future husband.

The young fellow looked upon the picture of so much innocence and loveliness before him. He reflected a moment and then—blame him who may—he took Marie in his arms and hugged and kissed her repeatedly.

Henry Decker was not slow to notice that this was a case of mistaken identity. He was impressed with the sense of the ridiculous situation, and the dear little girl was so unspeakably pretty and innocent that he concluded since he was "in it" to let things take their own course and to await developments. He talked about America, he told the most improbable tales about California, and profiting from the confidence reposed in him by Charles Berner on board the steamship he told a tolerably straight story respecting his alleged family affairs in San Francisco.

He saw the impression he had made on the heart of the unsuspecting Marie, who never took her eyes off his face while he spoke, and his conscience smote him. He was filled with remorse for his deceit; but, alas, it was now too late. He resolved to disclose the whole thing on the following morning.

A kind fate favored the discharge of this onerous task. Toward evening the old "uncle" made the proposition that the young people should take a walk in the surrounding gardens in order to, as he indulgingly expressed it, give them a chance to become "better friends."

Henry did not let this unlooked for opportunity escape him. He told her all, he asked her pardon for the deception, and he called her as a witness how little chance her father had given him for an explanation.

The shock was too much for the poor girl. She grew pale, and a tremor shook her whole frame. She stood dumfounded and like one dazed; she could not at all comprehend the meaning of what she took to be a cruel joke. She pressed her hand to her heart and sobbed pitifully.

But, now, convinced from the depth of her sorrow that the dear girl really loved him, it was not a very difficult matter for Henry to pacify her by telling her unhesitatingly the entire story of his meeting with her American cousin; what the same had said regarding his feeling toward her; that he was not at all in a hurry to go to M——, and so forth. In short, when they wended their way homeward, Marie not only pardoned the "cruel deception," but had bashfully confessed that since she had been so weak to give her heart away at first sight to so "cruel a deceiver" she would leave it in his keeping, if only to teach her truant and wayward cousin a lesson.

Henry Decker had a very unpleasant ordeal to face on the morrow.

"Mr. Moller," he said feelingly, "when yesterday I entered your house I had not the remotest idea that the most important moment of my life was so near at hand. I came as a total stranger to you, and you received me, not as such, but as if I were the future husband, the accepted lover, of your lovely daughter."

"Which you are, Charlie. Why do you make so many unnecessary words?"

"But, dear sir, give me a chance to explain."

"Or was I mistaken, after all? Do you not care for our daughter? Is there in all America a girl like our sweet Marie?"

"On the contrary, dear sir, all I desire is to be considered worthy of such a prize"—

"By thunder, Charlie, have you taken leave of your senses? Are all Americans affected in a like manner when proposing? Have I not told you plainly that we do not object? And"—turning to his daughter, who had just entered—"Marie, do you care enough for this young man, who has so many confounded objections to make against you, to marry him?"

"Indeed I do, father, with all my heart," the maiden replied frankly.

"There! That ends the matter. No more nonsense now. Such matters ought to be settled quickly. Oh, I know what I am talking about! Never would I have believed that a practical American could be such a circumlocutionist! Quick, now, the betrothal kiss, and here is our blessing to boot. One, two, thr"—

He was just going to say "three" when the door slowly turned on its hinges and a stranger entered, who stopped for a moment on the threshold, and then broke out into pleased laughter.

"You here, friend Becker?" he exclaimed. "I thought you had inspected your mines long ago and were safely back at Hamburg!" Then, turning to mine host, he extended his hands.

"Here I am at last, dear uncle," he said. "I know I tarried long on the way, but I had a very important matter to settle in Berlin, and could not possibly get away earlier. Everything is in tiptop condition at home in San Francisco, and father and mother both send their best regards."

"Sir, who are you?" gruffly asked the landlord of the Blue Lion.

"Who am I? What an odd question to ask of me! Why, to be sure, I am Charles Berner, very much at your service, and the son of your cousin Berner of San Francisco!"

The dazed old man leaned heavily upon a chair, looking bewildered from one to the other. His lips opened, he gasped for breath, he tried to say something, but could utter no sound. He sank fainting into the next chair.

* * * * * *

Three months have passed since the events narrated above, and our fair readers have undoubtedly guessed how it all ended. The "genuine" Charles Berner had been detained by very important matters in Berlin—that is, by Miss Clara Foster. But being an obedient son he took the journey to his relatives, in spite of the fact that his cousin Marie could be nothing to him.

Bursting suddenly in upon them at the very moment when his uncle "commanded" his friend Decker and Marie to embrace and give the "betrothal kiss," he had understood the situation at once and was not loath to help his "double" out of his dilemma by explaining all to his uncle and aunt, which he did the more gladly as his choice had been made ere he had met his cousin Marie.

The old people are perfectly satisfied with their son-in-law, and Mr. Moller tells his neighbors and guests often of the smart trick played on him by Henry Decker, invariably adding:

"He is all we could desire, but it is a pity, all the same, that he is not an American."—From the German.

A BATH IN FINLAND.

AN IMPORTANT AFFAIR THAT TAKES PLACE ONCE A MONTH.

In a Public Bathhouse an Old Woman Turns on the Steam, and the Whole Village Population Is Cleaned—Then Comes a Siesta In the Cold Air.

If you lived in as cold and uncomfortable a country as Finland, it is highly probable that you would never take a bath. Therefore you will appreciate this remarkable story, which proves the great virtue and bravery of the Finns. There are Finns no doubt who bathe every day, but, like the most of the real heroes of this world, they live and die in obscurity, unhonored and unsung.

There are, on the other hand, no Finns who do not take at least one bath a month. And this is a pretty high average when you consider that for all France the average is one bath a year for every Frenchman, and in Germany the average is seven-tenths of a bath a year for every German, and in England the average is one-half a bath a year for every Englishman. These are thin and poor averages when compared with the Finnish average of 12 baths a year a person.

But it is not the number of baths that is so interesting as the Finlander's method of taking those baths. Of course, even in such centers of civilization as Keitele, the people have long ceased to be quaint. But take a village like Trasborg, which is tucked away in an obscure corner of the banks of Ulea Trask, and you find the ancient and honorable Finnish bathing custom in full force.

On the banks of the lake about a quarter of a mile from the huddle of huts called Trasborg you will see a small log house with no windows and apparently with no door. All around the outside of this queer hut runs a bench, the back of which is the wall of the hut and the seat a single board supported by uprights.

There is no chimney. There is a box like a sentry shelter at a little distance from the hut, and it is from this box that an underground passage leads to the interior of the cabin.

On a certain day you will see a huge fire blazing near this cabin, and after it has been going for several hours you will observe that the old woman who has been watching the fire will reach into it with a huge pair of tongs and lift out a bowlder. The bowlder is red-hot.

She will drag this into the box and so through the underground passage. She will lay it finally in the center of the earthen floor of the cabin, and so she will go on, dragging redhot bowlders out of the fire and piling them up in a mound in the center of the cabin floor. When she has brought the last bowlder, she has a large mound, and the cabin is beginning to warm up.

In a corner of the cabin stands a huge barrel of water. She dips a bucket into the barrel and throws the water on the mound of rocks. Steam bursts from it. When she has thrown on half a dozen buckets, the cabin is choked with steam.

The joyous bathers begin to arrive. While the old woman has been making the steam the villagers have been getting ready. In every family there has been a grand disrobing.

And now from every hut burst the inhabitants, clad only in the simple, tight fitting and innocent garments with which nature has provided all her children. The weather is cold, bitter cold. But the hardy Finnish men, women and children are not disturbed.

They leap over the frozen ground, shouting with laughter and going at full speed to keep their blood circulating. The Finns are far from lovely to look upon, even when swathed in their winter garments of fur. In a state of nature they would never attract offers from painters or sculptors seeking models.

But they are so frank and so cheerful and so happy that one does not mind their squat bodies, their rolls of fat, their coarse and greasy skins. So they go bounding to the common bathhouse of the village, running races, tripping one another, jostling one another aside. All are in the merriest possible mood.

There is quite a scramble at the door of the sentry box, as so many arrive at the same time. But gradually they disappear until the whole village population is lying or sitting about on the shelves that line the interior walls of the cabin. The mothers have brought the babies. Not a soul is left in the village huts. It is a deserted village.

There are lively times in the bathhouse, as you may imagine. The women are all on one side, the men on the other, and forms can just be dimly made out by the dim tallow dip that sheds a faint, smoky light. The place is full of steam, and the temperature is away up toward blood heat. Hour after hour the ingenuous Finns lounge or sleep or gossip. They stay until they are thoroughly boiled out and the room begins to get chilly.

Then they sit outside the house on the bench. They do not mind the freezing air. They lounge about as if it were summer time, smoking, drinking, feeling clean and light hearted.

They do not destroy this pleasure by indulging too often. Once a month is often enough. Thirty days of quiet and then one day of the full, round joy of perfect cleanliness is just about right for keeping the balance adjusted.—Boston Post.

Surprises of Travel.

A noble English lady who was over here several years ago and who was entertained by a number of prominent New Yorkers said one day to a countrywoman of ours:

"Everything here was such a surprise to me! Why, there are some houses where I have been in New York that are really very handsome."

"Yes," returned the other, "there are several that are fairly comfortable." And nobody even smiled.

PROOF IS POSITIVE

THAT LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Is Daily Curing Backache, Dizziness, Faintness, Irregularity, and all Female Complaints.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

Intelligent women no longer doubt the value of *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable* Compound. It speedily relieves irregularity, suppressed or painful menstruations, weakness of the stomach, indigestion, bloating, leucorrhoea, womb trouble, flooding, nervous prostration, headache, general debility, etc. Symptoms of

Womb Troubles

are dizziness, faintness, extreme lassitude, "don't care," and "want to be left alone" feelings, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy, or the "blues," and backache. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all this trouble as sure as the sun shines. That

Bearing-Down Feeling,

causing pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in perfect harmony with the laws that govern the female system, is as harmless as water. It is wonderful for *Kidney Complaints* in either sex.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills

work in unison with the Compound, and are a sure cure for constipation and sick-headache. Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash is frequently found of great value for local application. Correspondence is freely solicited by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., and the strictest confidence assured. All druggists sell the Pinkham remedies. The Vegetable Compound in three forms,—Liquid, Pills, and Lozenges.

Expert Opinion

The Canadian Government recently sent an appraiser to the principal bicycle factories in this country, to determine the exact value of various makes for import into Canada. After an exhaustive investigation, his report to his Government rated

Columbia Bicycles

7½ per cent. higher than any other make and they pay duty accordingly. This but confirms the popular verdict. Columbias are

STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

Unequalled, Unapproached.

Beautiful Art Catalogue of Columbia and Hartford Bicycles is free if you call upon any Columbia agent; by mail from us for two 2-cent stamps.

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Branch Stores and Agencies in almost every city and town. If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity let us know.

This Famous Remedy cures quickly and permanently all nervous diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, **Lost Vitality**, nightly emissions, evil dreams, impotency and wasting diseases caused by **youthful errors or excesses.** Contains **no opiates.** Is a **nerve tonic and blood builder.** Makes the pale and puny strong and plump. Easily carried in vest pocket. **$1** per box; **6** for **$5.** By mail prepaid with a written guarantee to cure or money refunded. Write us for **free medical book**, sent sealed in plain wrapper, which contains testimonials and financial references. **No charge for consultations.** *Beware of imitations.* Sold by our advertised agents, or address **NERVE SEED CO.,** Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Sold by Melville Bros, Lima.

Restored Manhood.

DR. MOTT'S NERVERINE PILLS.

BEFORE AND AFTER USING.

The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases of the generative organs of either sex, such as Nervous Prostration, Failing or Lost Manhood, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Youthful Errors, Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco or Opium, which lead to Consumption and Insanity. With every **$5** order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sold at **$1.00** per box, 6 boxes for **$5.00.** DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

H F Vortkamp, n e cor Main and North streets.

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NewspaperARCHIVE®

THE - POSTOFFICE

Enjoys the biggest trade in town; but as we claim to have always been next to the postoffice, (next door) it was fitting that, the latter having vacated its old quarters, we should take possession. So that's what we did, and this

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Is printed so that everybody may know it. It is important that you should know where to find us, for it wouldn't do to have people dropping dead in the street, not knowing where to find us, when we have a whole store full of medicines, with which we gladly save all the lives we can. So, henceforth,

IF ANYTHING'S THE MATTER WITH YOU, GO TO THE POSTOFFICE.

The old postoffice, of course, not the new. There in the future, as in the past, you may feel sure your prescriptions will always be carefully compounded, and at reasonable prices.

See our splendid new line of Fine Perfumes.

WM. M MELVILLE,

THE DRUGGIST.

OLD POSTOFFICE CORNER.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBL'G CO.

COUNTING ROOM 221 NORTH MAIN ST.

TELEPHONE CALL NO. 84.

TALES OF THE TOWN.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. Otis Diehl, of south Pine street—a girl.

Will Terry is confined to his room with an attack of malarial fever.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Justice, of Bellefontaine avenue—a son.

A baby girl was born, yesterday afternoon, to Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Ransbottom, of 226 west Kibby street.

The Columbus Grove High School Commencement occurs this evening. Five graduates will receive diplomas. Quite a number of Lima people will attend the exercises.

E. W. Sprague, who has been in the city for the past month delivering lectures on the auspices of the Philosophical Society, left this morning, accompanied by his wife, for Pennfield, Ind.

Rev. A. E. Manning will begin a retreat next Sunday for the young ladies of St. Rose congregation, which will last for three days. The time will be spent in prayer and other devotional exercises.

Mrs. W. W. Timmonds, wife of the former publisher of the DEMOCRAT, died at her residence in Portland, Indiana, yesterday. She was 48 years of age. The funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

John Bice, who was arrested yesterday morning for stealing two sets of harness from the Logan county infirmary, was taken to Bellefontaine this morning, by an officer, who arrived here from that place, at 2:30 o'clock this morning.

F. M. Aiken is remodeling the A. N. Smith property at Market and Pierce streets, recently vacated by him.—*Lima Gazette, May 1.*

In view of the fact that Mr. Smith vacated that property half a dozen years ago, he having died at that time, the startling information contained in that paragraph does not contain any more elements of news than characterize the majority of items which appear in the *Gazette*. Information a year or two old, while it cannot pass for fresh news, may be allowable on dull days and be called "recent" occurrences, but announcements five or six years old are past the limit, and should be barred even by the Lima *Gazette*.

Investigate

Michael's $6.48 Suit Sale. 1t

Melt Like Mist.

They melt like mist in the mouth and tickle the taste with a toothsome touch. You ask "what?" Just sample FOX'S XXXX Square Wafer Butter Crackers and you'll get the answer through the sense of taste. If all the food experts and "crack" bakers in the world should combine their efforts they couldn't produce a more delightful and wholesome cracker.

A Snap—

Michael's $6.48 Suit Sale. 1t

Baked Argument.

When you buy crackers don't take the dealer's word for too much—taste them and let their flavor argue their merits. When you do this there isn't a doubt but that you will select FOX'S XXXX SQUARE WAFER BUTTER CRACKERS.

Exchange To-morrow.

The ladies of the Baptist church will hold an exchange at Mrs. E. E. Rogers, to-morrow. 1t

Investigate

Michael's $6.48 Suit Sale. 1t

MUSHROOMS.

A Prominent Railroad Man Goes After Them With a Fish Pole.

Delphos in Darkness Because of a Shortage of Funds in the Village Treasury.

E. W. Roehm, physical director of the Y. M. C. A., is making arrangements for a hare and hound race, to take place in the near future. This is sport that creates no small amount of pleasure and excitement. About 30 persons will take part in the race.

* *

A young man is going about the State working the members of the Knights of Pythias. He goes into a town and shows the members a handsome photograph frame and agrees to put it up in their lodge room at $2 per member, with the pictures of the contributing members. He collects the $2 a head and then the frame and man both disappear. Keep your eyes peeled for the rascal.

* *

A well known engineer who runs a mogul on the west end of the Sandusky division of the L. E. & W., while at Tipton a few days ago, was seen going toward the nearest woods with a basket on one arm and a long pole over his shoulder. When asked where he was going he replied that he was going mushroom hunting.

"But what are you going to do with that pole?" asked one of the railroad men.

"What do you suppose?" he replied; "knock the mushrooms off the trees, of course."

* *

Lima need not be ashamed of her local theatrical talent. In fact, that city can justly take pride in the distinction of having talent that is not very remotely separated from the very best that is to be found in the amateur line. The Elks performance at the Grand opera house last Friday evening fully demonstrated the above assertions. The entertainment throughout was absolutely free from exhibitions of stage fright or awkward and clumsy situations so peculiarly characteristic of amateurs, and it was generally remarked that the Elks would successfully pass muster with the average professional minstrels.—*St. Marys Graphic.*

* *

The city of Delphos will, for an indefinite period after to-day, be shrouded in darkness on account of the depleted condition of the city treasury. At their last council meeting the city clerk was instructed to request the electric light company to cut off the street lights from the circuit until the treasury is replenished.

* *

Sol Goldberg, of the jewelry firm of Goldberg Bros., successors to Amberg & Goldberg, of Cincinnati, and Edward Levison, representing Schroeder & Bon, of New York, were in the city last night, and entertained quite a large audience at Porter & Son's store, where they stopped for a few moments amusement. Both are accomplished musicians, and Mr. Levison is an exceptionally excellent performer on the piano. The chief feature of their informal entertainment was their rendition of the "Fatal Wedding." Mr. Levison played the familiar air on a piano and Mr. Goldberg using four silver teaspoons for rattle bones, imitating the wedding bells by throwing the spoons into the air and making them ring in perfect time with the music.

Notice to Dairymen.

Fresh refuse Malt for sale at the Quilna Brewery. 0-2t

A Good Motto.

"Crack and try
Before you buy."

Next time you go to the grocer's for crackers remember this and put it to practice. If you are a good judge, FOX'S XXXX Square Wafers will please you best, no matter how many brands you try.

A Snap—

Michael's $6.48 Suit Sale. 1t

BICKELL CHOSEN

Assistant Superintendent for the L. E. & W.

S. R. Kramer, of the Peoria Division, Comes Here, and H. A. Boomer Succeeds Kramer.

The New Officials Assume their Duties To-day—A C. H. & I. Man Succeeds Barney Trombla.

H. F. Bickell, who was until last midnight superintendent of the Sandusky division of the L. E. & W., is to-day assistant general superintendent for that road. He succeeds George T. Jarvis, who a few weeks ago was appointed receiver for a western railroad and tendered the L. E. & W. company his resignation.

The promotion of Mr. Bickell was not unlooked for among railroad people. Mr. Jarvis' resignation became effective at 12 o'clock last night, and last evening when a bulletin, authorized at Indianapolis, was issued at the office of the superintendent of the Sandusky division here, it occasioned no great surprise.

Mr. Bickell, although quite a young man, is advancing rapidly in the railroad world. He began his career on one of the Panhandle divisions as a telegraph operator, and was in time advanced to the office of a train dispatcher. He came here from Pittsburg about a year ago to succeed O. W. Bell as superintendent of the Sandusky division, and has done much to improve the service of the road, as the steadily increasing traffic demanded. He has been a good citizen and has many friends here who are pleased to know of his promotion. He commanded the respect of the employes of the road, and the men in the service on this division are sorry to learn that he has left this portion of the road.

Mr. Bickell will be succeeded here by S. R. Kramer, who for several years has been the superintendent of the Peoria division of the road. Mr. Kramer will arrive here this evening and assume charge of his new duties at once. Like Mr. Bickell, he is said to be a thorough railroad man and the right man for the place. H. A. Boomer, a well known railroad man who for a number of years was connected with the Clover Leaf, and recently spoken of as the prospective superintendent of the Northern Ohio, succeeds Mr. Kramer and assumed charge of the Peoria division to-day.

FORMER C., H. & I. MAN.

Together with the promotion of Mr. Bickell, the transfer of Mr. Kramer and the appointment of Mr. Boomer, came the announcement of the appointment of William Knott to the office of night yardmaster at this place for the L. E. & W., vice Barney Trombla, who is transferred.

Mr. Knott has been for some time employed by the C. H. & I. R. R. in the capacity of night yardmaster for that road at Indianapolis, and if competent to manage the C., H. & I. yards at that city, he will certainly be competent to manage the L. E. & W. night yards here under the direction of general yardmaster D. R. Hurst. Barney Trombla, who has been acting as night yardmaster during the past several weeks, has been transferred to a position as foreman in charge of a night switching crew.

BOOMING

Is the City of Lima and Her Many Industries.

The Building and Loan Associations Doing a Heavy Business—Many New Buildings to be Constructed this Spring and Summer.

Lima is commencing to experience a period of prosperity, and before the summer is ended will have greatly increased the number of dwelling places within her borders. During the last year scores of laboring men have come to Lima to secure steady and well-paid employment. Oil producers and railroad men have located here, and with their families have greatly increased the population. Every industry in the city is giving employment, and not one enterprise can be found idle. Most of the machine shops and tool and steel works are overcrowded with work. The activity found in these places would alone demonstrate to everyone that Lima is thoroughly alive and gaining. At the recent annual meeting of the Associated Charities, the treasurer reported that there had been less demands for charity from indigent citizens during the past year and winter than during any year since the Associated Charities had been organized in the city.

He could account for this only from the fact that most persons were employed, and labor could be procured by all persons seeking it. It is believed that Lima will this spring and summer see a great amount of building. The Building and Loan Associations are doing an extremely heavy business.

During the month of April the South Side Building & Loan Association made 27 loans, aggregating $19,600; the Citizens' Building & Loan made 24 loans amounting to $17,600, and the Lima Home and Savings Association made 9 amounting to $5,300. Taken as a whole, 60 loans were made on $43,500.

Those who are interested in the granting of these loans state that the past records show that invariably each loan means a new building. Should this hold true for the month of April, there are already sixty new buildings in the city of Lima. The past month has been one of the largest in the line of loans for the building and loan associations that they have experienced for a long period.

A dwelling can scarcely be secured in the city, and each day the different real estate men receive many persons who are in search of houses to rent, and who are turned away without obtaining what they desired. Lima is undergoing a constant growth that counts for much.

TEACHERS' LIBRARY.

Of One Hundred Volumes Will Be Opened Monday.

The One Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Horace Mann Will Be Celebrated by Special Exercises—The Program.

The celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Horace Mann, the founder of the Public School system of the United States, will be observed in an informal manner in all the grades of the Public Schools of Lima, on Monday, May 4th.

The day and the event will be observed, in a fomal manner, however, by the teachers and school officers, at 3:30 p. m. in the Board of Education rooms, by the rendition of the following program, which includes also a reference to the Teachers' Professional Library, which will be opened at that time. The library will consist of about one hundred books along the line of the teachers' work.

PROGRAM.

Music.
Life and Great Work of Horace Mann.....Supt. C. C. Miller
The Teacher as Student.....Prin. S. Steffens
Music.
The Teacher.....Hon. H. S. Prophet
The Value of Books.....Rev. R. J. Thompson

Superintendent C. C. Miller has cordially invited the Board of Education and all who may be interested, to attend the meeting, which no doubt will be an interesting one, and will add increased zeal to all those who are directly or indirectly interested in the education of the American youth.

TORE THE NAIL OUT.

F. M. Keeton Gets a Finger in the Sprocket Wheel of a Bicycle.

F. M. Keeton, the well known bicyclist who is employed in the bicycle department at F. E. Harman's store, met with a painful accident about 7 o'clock last evening. He was turning the cranks of a bicycle rapidly with his right hand, and accidenally slipped his index finger into the sprockett wheel. The finger nail was torn out and the end of the finger badly lacerated.

The wound was dressed by Dr. Steiner.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Who They Are, Where They Have Been or Are Going.

H. M. Christy, of St. Marys, is in the city.

J. Osman went to Columbus Grove this morning.

Miss French, of Findlay, spent yesterday in Lima.

J. H. Berryman left this morning for a visit in Greenville.

Rev. John Clark, of Van Wert, spent last night here, the guest of Rev. A. E. Manning.

Mrs. Harvey Bodine, of this city, has been visiting Mrs. W. I. Morris at Spencerville for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gould, of 411 north Tanner street, left this morn- for a visit with friends in Ft. Wayne.

B. W. Fenton, chief engineer of the Lima Northern, and sister, of Springfield, were in the city last night.

Miss Kittie Moore, of Ann Arbor, Mich., is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. S. McNairy, of 130 north Metcalf street.

Mrs. M. Guinty left this morning for Ft. Wayne, to spend a week visiting her son, M. O. Guinty, and family.

Mrs. J. F. Brotherton left for Chicago this morning to visit her daughter, who is attending the Chicago University.

Dr. Harper and son, Harry, left this afternoon for Wooster, in response to a telegram stating that Mrs. Harper was worse.

James Lynch, formerly of the Beckman House at Ottawa, is stopping at the Hoffman House. He has purchased the Spencerville hotel and will assume charge of it the first of next week.

Water Works Notice.

All consumers of city water are hereby notified that the pumping station will be shut down between the hours of 8 a. m. and 1 p. m., Sunday, May 3rd, to enable us to put in a valve in the main line. Please make provision in advance of that time for water you may need during those hours.

0-2t H. B. HACKEDORN, Sec'y.

Mrs Ruth,

The expert fitter of Her Majesty's Corset, closes her engagement here to-morrow evening.

1t CARROLL & COONEY.

NO CHANGE.

The Price of Lima Crude Remains the Same.

A Stationary Period in Prices, Which Has Existed for Several Days.

BLUFFTON FIELD.

Rigs have been completed for No. 2, Wm. Gallant farm; No. 1 on A. Nonnamaker and No. 1 on Philip Pirer, section 9.

Drilling has begun on W. S. Bentley's well. Also on the Mart Reddick No. 2, section 20, and Geo. Spath No. 7, section 16.

Oil derricks are assessed at $100 in Van Wert county, a string of tools at $600, tanks at $50 and oil at 50 cents per barrel.

The Jones & King well on the Rayl farm came in last week and is a big producer. It will not be shot for some time yet.

Dorney & Emerson's well on the McClellan farm on the Findlay road east of Rawson, made a good showing when drilled in last week.

The Sun's No. 1 on the George Marquart farm was shot Saturday It showed but little oil—not enough to warrant operating.

The Sun's No. 7 and 8 on the Asa Battles, jr., farm were cased Tuesday. The rig has been completed for No. 9 on the same farm.

Kelly & Ewing's No. 1 on the Frank Blackford farm was shot last Friday, and is reported good for about 25 barrels per day.

Locations have been made for No. 1 on the David Nonamaker, section 9, and for Nos. 2, 3 and 4 ond the Stephan Cook, section 4, all by the Ohio.

A well was drilled in near Mt. Blanchard last week, which did not prove to be a good producer, only pumping five barrels the first twenty-four hours.

Asa Battles, Jr., No. 4, owned by the Sun, which was drilled in some time ago, and was doing about three-fourths inches a day, was given a shot recently which increased the output to eighteen inches.

The Toledo Drilling Co., who drilled the Geiger well for the Maumee Oil Co., will drill another well for the same company in this field and then remove their tools to Celina.

The Ohio's No. 1 on the Adam Gottzinger farm came in dry last week, but a shot of 160 quarts made a good well out of it. It flowed a solid column of oil for an hour after the shot.

The Ohio shot No. 4 on the Jesse Montgomery farm Monday morning. The well was drilled 48 feet in the sand and a bit was lost in the hole. After the shooting the well started off at the rate of 175 barrels per day.

The W. S. Warren No. 4 was shot Tuesday. It is owned by the Ohio, and is good for about 75 barrels.

Bowlus has recently made eight new locations on the Jesse Montgo- ery.

The Ohio shot No. 2 on the Jose Henry, Monday. It made a showing.

The Ohio's No. 2 on the Wm. Fi er farm, and No. 2 on the Phi Arnold, are expected in this week.

The well the Ohio purchased Angell & Kelley, on the Cook farm, has been completed and shot, Wednesday.

Rigs are building for the Ohio Nos. 1 and 2 on their Robert Bay farm, also for No. 2 on the O. Bell.—*News.*

SPENCERVILLE FIELD.

Aiken & McCormick are at w on their well on the Whirl farm Amanda township.

C. C. Harris got a 100-barrel Tuesday on the W. C. Morgan fa near Venedocia.

The well on the Touvelle farm completed Monday, and is one of best wells in that field.

W. J. McMullen & Son shot No. 5 well on the Yeits farm, day, with 140 quarts. It will a 25-barrel well.

Will Lowery has gone to the ana field to work, where he contract to drill twenty wells John Kerr, of Lima.

Boyd, Hamilton & Co. shot No. 6 well on the Green farm, Monticello, Monday, with 140 qu It will make a small well.

Bettman, Watson & Bernhe shot their No. 11 well on the Nichols farm, in Union twp., Me county, Saturday, with 180 qu It will make a 25 barrel well.

Sunderland, Harbison & Co. a work on their well at the K Park. The spud was comme Monday afternoon. Much for immediate future of Spencervill pends upon the outcome of this ture.

On the old Beatty farm in ford township, now owned by Spofford, is a well, which it is sa producing about 100 barrels o daily and two million feet of Nice thing to have in your back —*Upper Sandusky Union.*

The number of strings of too the Bluffton field at present, their owners or employers are a lows: The Ohio Oil Co., 13; Su Co., 4; Bowlus, 3; Langmade & 2; Dorney & Emerson, 1; P Wolf Co., 1; Goodkind & S Jenera Oil Co., 1; Kelly & Ewi Hustler Oil Co., 1; Young & 1; Delaney & Co., 1; C. O. Har Tiffin Oil Co., 1; Paragon, 1; Jo King, 1; Cobb & Co., 1; Putna Co., 1. Total, 37. If no bad were encountered, this would sent about 75 new wells a mont

We Still Have

A few Rambler Bicycles at P stein & Co.'s.

House Cleaning

Gives a general air of business and rustle to special departmen

Lace Curtains

Come under this head, and we have anticipated your wants h prices, ranging from 59c per pair to the higher grades in

NOTINGHAM, BRUSS
SPACHTEL, TAMBOU
&c. . . . . .

The changing of the appearance of your house would sugg changing of your heavy wear for the lighter weights of spring. again, we can aid you. The dainty

HOUSE JACKETS, ONLY $1.19.

The equally attractive line of House Wrappers in calico, percale. lawn, in all late effects, style and colorings.

FOR STREET WEAR, OUR READY MA

Separate Skirts--

Cashmere, Serge, Fancy Checks, Mohair, Silk.

Suits--

Serges, Mohair, Linen, Duck, Ladies' Cloth.

Capes and Jackets--

Last on the list, but as strong a line as attention to style tractive low prices will permit.

Perhaps it is the style, perhaps the prices, or both. Whatever it i doing the business.

SPECIAL NUMBER AT SPECIAL PRI

Will interest you this week.

CARROLL & COON

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